THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 80

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September	1866
1 Kheswan, 10th October,	"
1 Chisleu, 9th November,	"
1 Tebeth, 9th December,	"
1 Shebat, 7th January,	1867
Adar, 6th February	"
1 Veadar, 8th March	"
1 Nisan, 6th April,	"
1 Iar, 6th May	"
1 Sivan, 4th June,	"
1 Thamuz, 4th July	"
1 Ab, 3d August,	"
1 Elul, 1st September	"

Ash Wednesday, 28th February	1867
Maunday Thursday, 4th April	"
Good Friday, 10th April,	"
Easter Sunday, 12th April,	"
Ascension, 21st May,	"
Pentecost, 31st May,	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.	

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANCHORNA, No. 188. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. C. Trader, W. M.; H. T. Tomlinson, Sec.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 138. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33°, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. A. J. Wheeler, H. P.; H. H. Paynter, Sec.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 *Front Street.*

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. John Zent, 32d, G. M.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.

MITRAIM Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G. M.; A. R. Frankland, 32d, Sec.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarsh.; ——, Sec.

CALVARY CHAPTER OF ROSE CROIX, 18th, No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32, Sec.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K—h, 30th. No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Citrole 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Rec.·.

GEO. R. RUTTER, Pres't. W. A. HILL, Cashier

TENNESSEE NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the

UNITED STATES

And the Fiscal Agent and Depository

FOR WEST TENNESSEE

jan29

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm-name and style of EASTLAND & STANLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be settled by W. H. Eastland, who has associated with him Mr. Lewis R. Gilbert, and will continue the business under the firm, name and style of Eastland & Gilbert, at the old stand, 298 Main street.

W. H. EASTLAND,
F. M. STANLEY,
HUNNEWELL, MOORES & HUKILL.

NEW FIRM.

W. H. EASTLAND. LEWIS R. GILBERT.

EASTLAND & GILBERT,

Importers of and Dealers in

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE

—AND—

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 298 Main Street,

jan27 2w MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EMMONS & SON,

Packers, Forwarders and General Jobbers of

NEWSPAPERS

Cheap Publications,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

No. 10 Jefferson Street.

Everything required by the Trade supplied at Lowest Rates. jan23 6m

DECLINE IN GOODS.

CHEAP BARGAINS IN

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

COMPRISING

Cassimere Suits,

English Melton Suits,

Fine Black Suits,

OVERCOATS and BEAVER SACKS,

—AT—

T. W. CHAPIN & CO.'S

308 1-2 Second Street.

OUR STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS IS large and well assorted, and we are offering them at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

MEN'S HATS AND CAPS,

BOY'S HATS AND CAPS,

SMITH'S WHITE SHIRTS,

TIES, GLOVES, COLLARS,

SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS,

and TRAVELING BAGS, Etc.

AT T. W. CHAPIN & CO.'S.

☞ Winter Underwear can be bought cheap at T. W. CHAPIN & CO.'S, jan6 1m 308½ Second street, near Monroe

CAUTION!

Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.,

BEING the exclusive agents and importers of all the KID GLOVES made by ALEXANDRE of Paris, respectfully caution buyers against imitations stamped inside "ALEXANDER," also "ALEXANDRE CELEBRE," which are now in the market and sold as the genuine glove.

All genuine Alexander Gloves are stamped	ALEXANDRE. A. T. S. & Cie.

NEW YORK, January 14, 1867.

Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!

Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!

Genuine Alexandre Kid Gloves!

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

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jan20 1m

JOHN McCOY, Agent,

PILCHER & BARROW,

(Successors to. Pilcher & Goodrich and M. Pilcher & Co.)

COTTON & SUGAR FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 36 Factors' Row, Perdido street,

NEW ORLEANS.

☞ Business conducted by M. Pilcher. may31f

S. KIBBE,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Imported and Domestic

Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco,

Also all kinds of

CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, ETC.

No. 412 N. Seventh Street,

Between St. Charles and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS, : : : : MO.

CASH paid for all kinds of Produce. ap8

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$12 00
" per week	25
To carriers and newsdealers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion	$1 00
" each additional insertion	50
" two weeks	6 00
" one month	8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitutes a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 20 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a special time will be discontinued at the end of one week.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are as low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year	$5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each	4 50
" " twenty or more, each	4 00

Invariably in advance.

RECONSTRUCTION.

We make the following extracts from a wise and true speech made by Hon. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, in the House of Representatives, January 18, 1867:

The house having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 543) to provide for restoring to the states lately in insurrection their full political rights, Mr. Eldridge said:

Mr. Speaker: It is of little avail, idle perhaps, to attempt any resistance of a caucus measure of the majority of this house. But it is hard, and to stand silently by and see the republic overthrown. It is indeed appalling to those accustomed from early childhood to revere and love the constitution, to feel that it is in the keeping of those having the power and determination to destroy it. Good men, patriots, have hoped that the mad passions of the war would ere two years had passed been succeeded by the spirit and temper that characterized those who originally formed the union. But how great and sad their disappointment must be seen in the destructive and revengeful measures now pending in this house. With the passage of this bill must die every hope and vestige of the government of the constitution. Never was there a measure or movement fraught with such fearful and fatal consequences to the republic. It is indeed the final breaking up and dissolution of the union of the states by the usurpation and revolutionary act of congress. If the bill itself does not on its face and in express words recite the fact the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens,) who introduced and has the management of it, plainly declares that it is revolutionary in spirit and purpose. No rebel to this government, north or south, ever clothed with more bitter hate, scorn, and contempt for the forces of revolution to unite and rally to overthrow it. No leader ever had more supple and willing followers, none was ever more complete master of the situation. His word is law, his call will be obeyed.

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There can be no mistaking the object of this bill as declared by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. It is to avoid or get rid of the constitution or some provision of it. Its revolutionary purpose is as clear as the sun light. He says in the same speech, advocating this bill, (and be it remembered that speech was no extemporaneous one, but carefully prepared, written, and reserved several days after delivery for revision:)

"Think not I would slander my native land; I would reform it. Twenty years ago I denounced it as a despotism. Then twenty million white men enchained four million black men I pronounce it no nearer to a true republic now when twenty-five million of a privileged class exclude five million from all participation in the rights of government."

Sir, immediate passage of this bill is urged by the gentleman because of the late decision of the supreme court in the case of Milligan. That decision he denounces as "infamous, dangerous to the lives and liberties of the loyal men of the country." What is there in this decision that calls for revolutionary measures? In what way is this bill to interfere with or effect it? What is there in it to call for malediction and denunciation? The gentleman does not complain that it does not truly declare the law. Is the court itself to be stricken down? to be revolutionized? Are the provisions of the bill as sweeping and extensive as that?

Sir, none but despots and violators of law hate or fear that court or its decisions. None but those who would denounce and contemn their native land denounce it. It brought the glad tidings to the depressed and despairing people of this country that the constitution has not yet been destroyed, that it yet stands the bond of our union, the fundamental law of the land. For one I thank God for that decision in this dark hour of our country. It may save us from just such usurpation as this congress, by this bill, would inflict upon us. It is the only hope of liberty in this land to-day. That decision has crowned the court with immortal glory. Time, the clamor of disappointed demagogues, nor the malignant howl of crazy fanatics can ever dim the luster it has shed upon American jurisprudence. Future generations in all coming time will honor and revere that court as the great conservator of constitutional liberty and law. It rose above the surging, remorseless passions of rebellion and civil war like a calm judicial atmosphere of reason and truth, and gladdened the hearts of the millions who never "denounced their native land" by declaring the law as it is:

"The constitution of the United States is law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of the government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy and despotism."

Where is there an honest lawyer who doubts that as law? What is there to denounce in it? What is there infamous in that opinion? Sir, these denunciations are because that court does not adopt revolution as a precedent, because it does not follow the lead of the gentleman by "full participation and concurrence" in the rebellion to revolutionize this government.

* * * * * * *

On the part of the Confederates the struggle was to separate and divide; on our part to prevent separation and division and preserve the States in the Union. They sought to avoid the laws of the federal government; we to enforce them. They denied their obligations to obey the constitution; we insisted upon their obedience. They declared they would no longer live with us as States in the union; we demanded they should remain forever. They claimed the right to secede when they felt disposed; we avowed secession a monstrous heresy, and that the union was formed in perpetuity. They left the halls of congress and declared they would no longer perform their duties and functions in the union; we swore on the altar of our country that they should obey the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof. They seized their arms and appealed to the God of battles for the justice of their cause; we accepted the wager of battle and lifted our eyes in prayer to heaven that the issue might be with us. We pressed them closely and more closely, and in their agony and desperation they cried for the purpose of rallying their dispirited forces, we meant to "subjugate" them. And as victory wavered in the balance we solemnly, before God and the civilized age, declared, "That, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment," we "will recollect only" our "duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and to preserve the union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several states unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

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I utterly deny the abominable and detestable doctrine of the gentleman as the law of nations, that the conquered nation is subject to the absolute will and disposal of the conqueror. What he may or may not do depends in some measure on the cause of the difficulty and who were actually engaged in it. His rights spring from the sources of natural justice, and should be exercised and measured by justice and humanity. The doctrine that the conquered nation may be disposed of at the sovereign will and pleasure of the conqueror is opposed to the humane and enlightened sense of the age. It is the source and fountain of despotism and despotic power. It is not the law of nations.

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But I deny that the law of nations fixed the condition of the so-called Confederate states, or in any manner determined their status. The law of nations or the common laws of war, those maxims of humanity adopted by common consent for the more humane conduct of war, undoubtedly applied in its prosecution in the conduct of the war itself. But ours is a nation, with a government of its own, with a written constitution and laws providing for peace and war, "with stipulations in case of rupture," which the "fierce fires of war" have not consumed. That constitution has not been superseded by the law of nations, but it stood at the end of the war, and still stands, vindicated and sustained, the supreme law of the land "in war and in peace." For those innocent of its violation it provides protection and immunity, and for the guilty speedy, fair trials and just punishment. It superseded and annulled all rules, canons, treaties, compacts, laws, and constitutions not in harmony in letter and spirit with its provisions. And in the language of the supreme court, before quoted:

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No candid man can deny that this measure is revolutionary. That we are in a state of revolution seems to be admitted by the advocates of this bill—a revolution by whomsoever "conquered" in is now adpted and carried on by the majority in congress. It is a revolution more dangerous to the republic, more dangerous to its underlying its essential principles, than that which was prosecuted by armed rebellion. That was for separation, for a separate republic. The government it was to establish was founded on a written constitution with provisions challenging the respect of the most liberal and enlightened minds, and which, had it not been for its provision for slavery, would have been no reproach to any age or to any people. The revolution of to-day is against our written constitution, and if successful will convert the union into a despotism. Think not this can be done in peace or without the shedding of blood. It is not well to forget the fearful throes of the nation when secession would have rent the constitution asunder and severed the union. Peaceable consolidation is as impossible as peaceable secession. Let us alone," will no more avail in the one case than the other. The people will not relish empire more than a dismembered union. All history is not a lie. Human hearts and human passions are not all unlike what they have been in the past. The order of our government cannot be reversed without a desperate struggle. The people will not long brook to crawl at the feet of despotic power, or beg their rights and liberties from the hands of one or two hundred despots. The people know the source of sovereignty is the people. "Congress is," not "the people." The people acting through the states created the United States, to protect, defend, and preserve, not to destroy, the states. Twenty-six states are not the United States.

The charter of the people's liberties did not come down from congress. All the sovereign powers of congress are named in the people's charter to congress. In that charter is all your warrant. Go beyond it and you invade liberty. When liberty is invaded all but slaves and despots resent, and sooner or later will resist the invasion. It is the common cause of all who are worthy to be free. It is the cause of the people against power. In such a conflict liberty and justice will be not only vindicated, but their wrongs will be redressed and the malefactors punished. Retribution may be slow, but it will come with unerring certainty, measured by the hand of divine justice.

Mr. Speaker, I hope, I devoutly pray these troublesome times may have an end without further sacrifice of fraternal blood; that our constitutional rights and liberties may not be lost in this fanatical revolution. Let sectional hatred and all revenge be buried in oblivion. Reconciliation is the only restoration. This congress has never avowed any "policy" for either. The gentleman admits if we ask even now "what is the policy of congress, the answer is not always at hand." It is time that answer were ready. If it is time all were satisfied and assured. Delay awakes doubt and distrust and begets danger. If those who pant for more blood could reflect, they too would discard further sanguinary measures. Malignant passion has counseled long enough; let it slumber. Is it not enough to enslave ten million people; hold them in a "state of conquest for two years?" Congress has opportunity such as no other body of men ever had, such as I fear it may never have again, by a word to speak peace, reconciliation, amity to a suffering and unhappy country. A brave and unarmed people lie conquered at your feet, humbled in spirit and oppressed with many sorrows. They have surrendered all for which they contended on the battlefield and more than you demanded before they gave to you their arms. Let not the pride of victory, passion or revenge tempt you unjust and change your victory into defeat.

Generosity never lost the conqueror anything; cruel and unwise exactions have renerved many an arm and renewed many a struggle. Better than that subjugation and oppression should continue follow the example of the monster duke of Alva; take twenty thousand to the block and be satisfied. Two hundred thousand may not satisfy the people for wrong and injustice long continued.

A DEMENTED KING.

Strange Conduct of Louis II. of Bavaria.

[Munich Correspondence New York World.]

We are now spending our Christmas here, and it is kept up in the good old German style. England claims to hold the first rank in the celebration of Christmas, but Germany's claims are probably superior. It must not be forgotten that the Christmas tree and numerous other customs have been imported from here by the English. Yesterday the king, who had returned the day before from Hohenschwangau, proceeded in great state and in full court attire to the church of All Saints, in this city, and there attended the mass, which was celebrated by the archbishop. The ceremonial was very grand, impressive, and the king returned to the palace as he came, both preceded and followed by a numerous procession of court dignitaries and government functionaries. But the youthful king has no heart for these state ceremonies any more than he has for the more serious duties of his position. He has been staying for about six weeks at his villa at Hohenschwangau, and I can guarantee the accuracy of the following details respecting the habits and character of the young sovereign.

Louis II of Bavaria is a young man of twenty-one years of age, of a most romantic disposition. In the civil pageantry of the throne, the dry figures of his minister of finance, and the long-winded documents of him of foreign affairs he sees but the sordid, soulless action of a mankind grown heartless and unspiritual. Therefore he shuns the business of a king, and gives himself up to the thoughts and aspirations of the man within him. He is fond of the moonlight, and he kills on an average one horse a week through his wild riding excursions at unearthly hours of the night. He is also a man of spontaneous thought and immediate, unreflecting action. He resembles, indeed, a young girl of seventeen, who is all soul and no body, impulsive, dreamy and sensitive, living in a world of her own, which she believes to be a reality, and hardly realizing the world of facts and stern reality into which she seldom condescends to enter.

Such is Louis II. But if that were all, it might still be doubtful whether he be in the right or those who blame him; but it appears, so my informant, who has been staying at Hohenschwangau, tells me, that his majesty has shown signs of a more serious absence of mind. He has had built, about an hour's walking distance from his castle, several small huts on the tops of the hills that rise in every direction to the height of about thirty feet on the ground of Hohenschwangau. He walks out to these huts attended by his usual retinue, and on arriving at the bottom of the hills he leaves his attendants ascends alone, and sits down sometimes for hours reading a book or gazing on vacancy, utterly forgetful of his state and his destinies. When he makes these excursions at night he remains for an equally lengthy time solitarily contemplating the moonlit sky. A strong conviction exists that Louis would like to abdicate in favor of his brother Otho, whilom king of Greece, and there are in fact that this project is opposed by the queen mother, and that there is already one king pensioned off and still living. When the old king dies it is extremely probable that the boyish dreamer will be allowed to have his own way—abdicate and spend his lifetime amid old books and Wagner's new music—the "Music of the Future."

Dry Goods.

Trade continues inactive. There is also considerable distrust and anxiety, which check any early purchases of moment. Money matters being so unsettled among dealers. Credit is more circumscribed. Having been unduly enlarged and extended last year, a reaction is now seriously felt. Brown sheetings and shirtings are in limited request, but prices appear steady. Bleached goods are also without demand, and only a few of the finest grades are selling. Heavy drills are in some demand, but light weights are dull. Canton flannels are quiet. Stripes inactive and prices weak. Ticks without change. Heavy denims are in small request, but only very desirable goods in quality and designs sell. Some new patterns are offering. Delaines are in moderate request, and Italian cloths sell rather better. Broadcloths are being bought by the clothing trade to complete assortments. Cassimeres, even of the most desirable qualities, are without buoyancy, and job lots are being sold very low. Satinets inactive. Flannels are in little request, and blankets are inactive. There is no change in the market for foreign goods. Lawns, linens, and dress goods for the south are in request, and some lots of seasonable fabrics have been sold at auction realizing satisfactory prices. Staple silks and dress goods continue to attract buyers to a moderate extent. There are, however, no indications of an active demand for spring goods. Dealers are watching the movements of congress, both with regard to the tariff and the currency, and to such public impending measures which, if carried out, will unsettle the public mind and limit business. Trade now wants to be let alone, and would gladly see congress adjourn without doing anything.—*N. Y. Independent.*

MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

VETO OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

To the Senate of the United States:

I return, for reconsideration, a bill entitled "An act for the admission of the state of Nebraska into the Union," which originated in the senate, and has received the assent of both houses of congress. A bill having in view the same object was presented for my approval a few hours prior to the adjournment of the last session, but, submitted at a time when there was no opportunity for a proper consideration of the subject, I withheld my signature, and the measure failed to become a law.

It appears, by the preamble of this bill, that the people of Nebraska, by availing themselves of the authority conferred upon them by the act passed on the 19th of April, 1864, have adopted a constitution which, upon due examination, is found to conform to the provisions and comply with the conditions of said act, and to be republican in its form of government, and that they now ask for admission into the union. This proposed law would therefore seem to be based upon the declaration contained in the enabling act, that, upon compliance with its terms, the people of Nebraska should be admitted into the union upon an equal footing with the original states.

Reference to the bill, however, shows that while, by the first section, congress distinctly accepts, ratifies and confirms the constitution and state government which the people of the territory have formed for themselves, declares Nebraska to be one of the United States of America, and admits her into the union upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatsoever, the third section provides that this measure "shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the state of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any right, to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed; and upon the further fundamental condition that the legislature of said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the president of the United States an authentic copy of said act, upon receipt whereof the president, by proclamation, shall forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition shall be held as part of the organic law of the state; and thereupon, and without any further proceedings on the part of congress, the admission of said state into the Union shall be considered as complete." This condition is not mentioned in the original enabling act, was not contemplated at the time of its passage, was not sought by the people themselves, has not heretofore been applied to the inhabitants of any state seeking admission, and is in direct conflict with the constitution adopted by the people and declared in the preamble "to be republican in its form of government;" for in that instrument the exercise of the elective franchise and the right to hold office are expressly limited to white citizens of the United States. Congress thus undertakes to authorize and compel the legislature to change the constitution, which it is declared in the preamble has received the sanction of the people, and which by this bill is "accepted, ratified and confirmed" by the congress of the nation.

The first and third sections of the bill exhibit yet further incongruity. By the one, Nebraska is "admitted into the union upon an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever;" while by the other, congress demands, as condition precedent to her admission, requirements which in our history have never been asked of any people when presenting a constitution and state government for the acceptance of the law-making power. It is expressly declared by the third section that it will "shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the state of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed."

Neither more nor less than the assertion of the right of congress to regulate the elective franchise of any state hereafter to be admitted, this condition is in clear violation of the federal constitution, under the provisions of which, from the very foundation of the government, each state has been left free to determine for itself the qualifications necessary for the exercise of suffrage within its limits. Without precedent in our legislation, it is in marked contrast with those limitations which, imposed upon states that from time to time have become members of the Union, had for their object the single purpose of preventing any infringement of the constitution of the country. If congress is satisfied that Nebraska, at the present time, possesses sufficient population to entitle her to full representation in the councils of the nation, and that her people desire an exchange of a territorial for a state government, good faith would seem to demand that she should be admitted without further requirements than those expressed in the enabling act, with all of which, it is asserted in the preamble, her inhabitants have complied. Congress may, under the constitution, admit new states or reject them; but the people of a state can alone make or change their organic law, and prescribe the qualifications requisite for electors. Congress, however, in passing the bill in the shape in which it has been submitted for my approval, does not merely reject the application of the people of Nebraska for present admission as a state into the Union, on the ground that the constitution which they have submitted restricts the exercise of the elective franchise to the white population, but imposes conditions which, if accepted by the legislature, may, without the consent of the people, so change the organic law as to make electors of all persons within the state, without distinction of race or color.

In view of this fact, I suggest for the consideration of congress, whether it would not be just, expedient, and in accordance with the principles of our government, to allow the people, by popular vote, or through a convention chosen by themselves for that purpose, to declare whether or not they will accept the terms upon which it is now proposed to admit them into the union. This course would on occasion much greater delay than that which the bill contemplates when it requires that the legislature shall be convened within thirty days after this measure shall have become a law, for the purpose of considering and deciding the conditions which it imposes, and gains additional force when we consider that the proceedings attending the formation of the state constitution were not in conformity with the provisions of the enabling act; that in an aggregate vote of 7,776, the majority in favor of the constitution did not exceed about thirty-five hundred, and that it is alleged that, in consequence of frauds, even this result cannot be received as a fair expression of the wishes of the people. As upon them must fall the burdens of a state organization, it is but just that they should be permitted to determine for themselves a question which so materially affects their destinies. Possessing a soil and a climate admirably adapted to those industrial pursuits which bring prosperity and greatness to a people, with the advantage of a central position on the great highway that will soon connect the Atlantic and Pacific states, Nebraska is rapidly gaining in numbers and wealth, and may, within a brief period, claim admission on grounds which will challenge and secure universal assent. She can, therefore, wisely and patiently afford to wait. Her population is said to be steadily and even rapidly increasing, being now generally conceded as high as forty thousand, and estimated by some whose judgment is entitled to respect at a still greater number. At her present rate of growth, she will in a very short time have the requisite population for a representative in congress; and what is far more important to her own citizens, will have realized such an advance in material wealth as will enable the expenses of a state government to be borne without oppression to the taxpayer. Of new communities, it may be said with especial force (and it is true of old ones) that the inducement to emigrants, other things being equal, is in almost the precise ratio of the rate of taxation.

The great states of the northwest owe their marvelous prosperity largely to the fact that they were continued as territories until they had grown to be wealthy and populous communities.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1867.

Report on the California Mines.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives its annual summary of the gold and silver mining interests of California and Nevada. The Gould & Curry mines produced $1,600,000 in bullion last year; dividends $252,000. The Savage, since July last, $1,100,000, and their dividends are $360,000. Hall & Norcross, the past year, $1,200,000, and their dividends are $350,000. Yellow Jacket yielded $1,300,000, and their dividends are $390,000. Crown Point $1,273,000, and their dividends are $234,000. Ophir yielded $450,000, and no dividends. Imperial, for the past eighteen months, $1,525,000, and their dividends are $376,000. The Eureka, in Grass valley, produced last year $600,000, and earned $420,000. The Eureka of Amador county, yielded $465,000, with a profit of $310,000. North Star yielded $9,228,000, with a profit of $132 000 Sierra Buttes claim last year $225,000, with a net earning of $138,000. For the last five years this mine has averaged about the same results, and was recently sold for $675,000.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

Noon Dispatches.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 8.—A Washington special says the loan certificate bill is to be submitted to the Senate finance committee by the sub committee to-day, and will be repealed unanimously.

General Steedman has declined the appointment to investigate the Fort Phil. Kearney massacre.

A Washington special says that Gen. Hillyer has been appointed internal revenue officer for this city. Another Washington special says that the tax bill will be reported to-day. Leather and a few other articles are on the free list. All incomes below one thousand dollars are exempt, and all above that are taxed at a uniform rate, at 5 per cent. Cigars are $2 and $8 per thousand. It is believed that the stringent provisions made will prevent frauds. The committee will now take up the tariff bill and hold daily sessions until it is disposed of.

It is stated on high authority that Baker, the detective, in his testimony yesterday before the impeachment committee, said he once had in his possession a letter written by Andrew Johnson, while military governor of Tennessee, addressed to Jefferson Davis, offering to identify himself with the Southern Confederacy on certain terms; and that, being doubtful of the genuineness of the signature to the letter, he showed the signature to the president's private secretary, who positively identified the handwriting.

Gen. Alfred Sulley and Col. Parker, the latter of Gen. Grant's staff, are to investigate the fort Phil. Kearney massacre.

Thomas H. Chambers' piano factory, on East street, was burned last night. Loss $50,000, insured.

St. Thomas advices of the 29th ult. state that the cholera has entirely abated, and 850 persons, mostly negroes, had died from it.

San Domingo news of the 28th ult. says President Cobal has pardoned all political prisoners. The tobacco crop promises to yield finely. All kinds of provisions are scarce. The health of the island is good.

FROM HARRISBURG, PA.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 7.—The house has passed the joint resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment. The senate had already passed it.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, February 8.—France has made a commercial treaty with Peru, particularly for the export of guano and borax.

ROME, February 7.—The pope is considering the canonization of Columbia.

LONDON, February 8.—A great storm has visited the southern and western coasts of England.

The bank of England has reduced the rate to 3d.

FROM TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, February 8.—The citizens took Joe McDonald, a horse thief, who had threatened to kill sixteen citizens, from the sheriff last night, and hung him.

FROM GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, February 7.—Gen. Griffin has gone further than his late order, and the bureau has virtually been withdrawn from all control over the freedmen's interests.

Mexican reports to the 2d discredit the report that Canales had been shot, and that Cortinas was robbing, pillaging and conscripting.

Maximilian is reported to be under the thumb of his confessor. It is reported that the French will embark sooner than was expected. The Imperialists are conscripting men and horses for the defense of the city of Mexico.

Castleman and the French minister had had a stormy interview.

The liberals had

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, : : : FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

EDITOR..... ALBERT PIKE.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.. SI. CLAIR DEARING.
BUSINESS MANAGER..... JOHN AINSLIE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith and responsibility.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

All Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.

In consequence of judicial proceedings, had in respect to the interests of different parties in the APPEAL, the paper, the printing establishment and the good will of the paper have been sold, and the undersigned have become the purchasers.

Every possible exertion will be made to render the APPEAL more acceptable to its readers, and more desirable as a medium of advertising. Much more space will be devoted to reading matter, and a special column be appropriated weekly to Masonic information.

The undersigned hope, by close attention to the affairs of the paper and office, to give it claims equal to those of any other journal of the city to the support and confidence of the community.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

POLITICAL ALLIANCES AND COMPROMISES.

We considered at some length, in our last, the wisdom of inactivity in political affairs, as the part of the South. We are inclined to give expression to some other notions that we entertain, in connection with the same subject.

If the people of the South, upon consultation with one another, should deem it advisable to resort to an alliance with the Democratic party, to continue to elect members to hang round the lobbies of Congress, and to attempt political action by formal organization, instead of quietly biding their time, until the maniacs who are running the locomotive smash it up; until a financial crash brings the people of the North to their senses, and a just retribution overtakes those who are urging forward a revolution which, if successful, will inevitably devour its own children; until the now drunken and unreasoning crew of the ship of State are sobered by calamity; they should certainly not do so without some understanding as to the terms of the alliance, and the fruits, to themselves, of success. Neither should they proceed to any formal demonstration and commit themselves to any special course of action, without distinctly enunciating the constitutional principles which they accept as their creed, and for the re-establishment of which they mean to labor.

Undoubtedly no human power can rightfully demand that we shall refrain from expressing, in temperate language, our settled opinions upon constitutional questions. Upon these, the results of the war have shed no light. The Judge has the same materials now, no more and no less, that he had before the war, for judicial decision of all questions of construction of the Constitution, of its nature and the parties to it. It is still, in all its great features, precisely what it was at beginning. We are sworn to support it, and we must do so as we read it by the lights of history and reason. When the Supreme Court decides, we are not loyal to the Constitution if we do not submit to the decision, whether convinced or not, because it belongs to the Supreme Judicial power to expound the Constitution in the last resort. That is part of the compact between the States, and an obligation of the citizen.

But we have not sworn to support the Constitution as expounded by Force, or as Victory by arms has settled its construction, or as the majority may think it should be construed. Neither is there anything in the oath, or in our parole of honor or pledge of loyalty, that makes it unlawful for us to entertain our own opinions, to express them, and to endeavor, by fair argument or by political combinations, to cause them to prevail. To deny that right would be an odious tyranny; and the country that denied it would no longer be entitled to the name of Republic. Denying it, a Republic would commit suicide: and those who avow it as their reason for refusing to re-admit the conquered States into the Union, that those who rebelled, would, if re-admitted, unite with the Democratic party, and obtain by their votes what they failed to secure by arms, are no longer republicans, since they deny the right of a majority of the people, constitutionally expressing their will in measures, to govern in public affairs.

Are we to propose to return into the Union, admitting that it is not a compact between the States?—that under it Military Commissions may try citizens for offenses against the general criminal law, and the right of trial by jury be denied them?—that the property of persons charged with treason may be confiscated before conviction?—that a citizen may be compelled to admit himself guilty of treason, by requiring him to take an oath to the contrary; and may thereby be disfranchised before conviction, and after a plenary pardon?—that Congress may constitutionally establish a Freedmen's Bureau, and engage in the education of negro children, and confer judicial power on military officers of the Bureau, and send roving commissions of its members over the country to investigate the causes and details of riots?—that citizens may constitutionally be forbidden by a military officer the privilege of escorting the body of a dead soldier to the grave?—that the Supreme court of the United States may be ordered to make rules to divest men of rights which it has solemnly decided cannot be taken from them by direct enactment?—that the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus may be suspended throughout ten States, wherein there is neither rebellion or insurrection, and the public safety in no wise requires it?

Above all, are we to agree, in order to gather the apples of the Dead Sea, that the attempt of our States to separate themselves from the others was treason on the part of their citizens, and the four years' war an insurrection and rebellion? Are we to agree to approve the execution of him whom we unanimously made our President, if, tried before a Judge who has already pre-judged the case, and by a packed jury, he should be convicted of treason; so that his hanging, like his long imprisonment, contrary as well to law and the declarations of right of the Constitution, as to humanity, shall be in law and by our ratification, our own act?

Surely, while we can, without ignominy or a loss of self-respect, submit to necessity and the resistless will of the conqueror, and accept the Provincial condition as a legitimate result of withdrawal from the Union, and of defeat, we shall not seek to enter again, as States, into the Union, if all mankind would have the right to despise us for acceding to base conditions. If it be not one of those conditions that Mr. Davis shall be released, we ought not to purchase re-admission into the Union with the price of eternal infamy. The wit of man could invent no surer mode of making the restored Union, after time for sober reflection had intervened, a hated and loathed thing, than the imposition of terms upon our people out of which should grow universal self-contempt. We do not hate those who merely conquer us, but those who degrade us and take from us our self-respect.

We have already reaped in abundance the bitter fruits of compromises of principle, of the balancing of selfish interests, of hollow political alliances, to form and maintain whigs, questions of vital importance had, by agreement or quiet consent, to be ignored. These and their sad and awful consequences are the lessons and the warnings which the Past, long prosperous with a hollow prosperity at the last drowned in blood, holds out to the heedless Present.

We do not agree that it is too late now to talk of blunders committed, and compromises and alliances that should never have been made. If it were so, what would be the worth of the lessons that History and Experience teach? The calamities of the Present always have their seeds and causes in the Past; the errors of one age are repeated in the next; and every revolution reproduces the follies and crimes of those that have preceded it.

We cannot seal up the book of the Past, and lay it away. Our great Civil War, with its miseries and horrors and multiplied atrocities, had all its causes in the past; and it is only by tracing and understanding these that the people of the South can become wise, and avoid like errors and follies in the future. The office of the Past is to teach the Present and the Future; and if we have not learned in the bitter schooling of the last six years, how errors in theory and mistakes in policy and chicanery in legislation lead States into ruin, and how surely calamities result that bring sorrow into every household, from selfish political alliances and compromises of principle, then we are not capable of learning any thing.

"Revolutions," NAPOLEON the Third said, "have long roots in the Past." The roots of ours, which is now marching so rapidly, reach back to the convention of 1787, a body composed of Delegates empowered by the States only to amend the articles of Confederation. The late war, which, as we now see, was but the beginning of the end, was primarily owing to the compromises of principles which the selfish interests of States and sections led to, in that convention. The three large States of Massachusetts, Peunsylvania and Virginia united for the purpose of grasping all the powers of the Union, and remained united during the whole session. Immediately upon the organization of the body, Mr. RANDOLPH of Virginia offered what was afterwards styled the Virginia plan, and Mr. PINCKNEY of South Carolina offered another, similar in its general features to the former, but which was never acted on. The Virginia plan, sustained throughout by RANDOLPH and MADISON, as well as WASHINGTON, proposed to establish a *National* government, with *unequal* representation of the States in *both* branches of the National Legislature, so that the three large States could control every thing. The President to be elected by the two Houses, and the judges of the Supreme Court to be elected by the the Senate; with power in Congress to veto acts of the State Legislatures.

Mr. MADISON was *bitterly* opposed to giving each State an equal vote in the Senate, and said *that the States never possessed the essential attributes of Sovereignty.* It was not the *Southern* States that defeated this plan, but Maryland, Delaware, Connecticut and New Hampshire, with the aid of New York; for South Carolina and Georgia sided with the large States, in order to secure a continuance of the slave-trade; and the large States agreed to its continuance, in consideration of this alliance, and of the carrying trade; though the tender conscience of saintly Massachusetts would not permit her to consent that the word "Slave" should be written in the Constitution.

The small States, aided by New York, prevailed, so far as to secure an equal voice in the Senate; and so far the Virginia plan was changed, and the system of government continued a *federal* one. The word "National" was then struck out, as no longer appropriate; but the preamble, "We, the people of the United States, etc.," remained, and other provisions not consistent with the equality of the States. The consequence was that the Constitution was adopted as a Federal one, or a compact between the States, by some of the States; and as a National one, or a government created by the one people of all the States, by others. Of course, either these or those ratified it under a mistake. Virginia did so, understanding it to be a compact between the States as Sovereignties. If it was not, her assent was obtained by fraud.

Thus the Union commenced with a question as to the very nature of the Constitution, and the real parties to it, on which the States disagreed in the beginning. As to some of the States, and among them Virginia, it *was* a compact to which the States alone were parties; for they never *consented* to anything else. This question, no argument could settle. The great debate between WEBSTER and CALHOUN only made its peaceable settlement more impossible, (if the phrase is allowable); and it could not but lead to civil war. Arms and force alone could settle it. That was *one* compromise, the consequences of which we reap today in misery and tears.

The Southern States had better remain Provinces for twenty years, than to sneak back into the Union by a *base* compromise, by agreeing to negro suffrage, by a hollow truce, or by abandoning and disowning, in any way, expressly or by implication in their old and settled opinions in respect to the Constitution.

"Rebus in adversis facile est contemnere mortem:
"Fortius ille facit, qui miser esse potest."

"If thou threatenest us with more than death," said the Lacedæmonians to ANTIPATER, "we shall the more willingly die."

INSULT TO THE SUPREME COURT.

An inexpressible disgust has prevented until now our noticing the bill of BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, introduced as soon as the Supreme Court had decided that Congress could not by law require an Attorney to take a test-oath, as a pre-requisite to admission or re-admission to practice.

BOUTWELL, with a sublime defiance of the contempt of every lawyer worthy of the name, proposed, and the House of Representatives passed the bill, to *order* the Supreme Court to do that by a *rule*, what it has just decided Congress could not do directly. To argue against such a proposition would be absurd. It deserves merely to be picked up with a pair of tongs, and dropped into some disreputable sewer, among the dead cats and dogs and other abominations, of the kindred of such measures.

The *National Intelligencer* says, more temperately than so direct and flagrant an insult offered by the House of Representatives to the Supreme Court deserves:

"Congress may as well pretend to give legal virtue to an act reciting that whereas John Smith ought to be punished, but cannot be at the laws of the country stand, let him therefore be attainted, impoverished, dishonored, and his blood corrupted, by force of this act, made *ex post facto*, for the purpose. They may as well, we say, undertake to do such a thing as to make a law requiring the supreme court to exclude housebreakers and pickpockets from their bar, *provided* they have been duly convicted, and to exclude all rebels, so reputed, without conviction. It is flatly unconstitutional."

Victor Wright, of Middlebury, Vt., sold twelve ewes to a western purchaser for $12,000—$1000 each; Edward Stowel, of the same place, sold a ram lamb for $2000; and E. Hammond sold a ram lamb for $1000; another gentleman sold a yearling ram for $1000, which he purchased a year ago for $150.

Do our Northern friends find cotton-planting, with the labor of free negroes, as profitable as sheep-raising seems to be in Vermont? We remember to have heard, years ago, of a planter who took a notion that monkeys could be profitably employed in planting cotton, being, like the negro, a peculiarly imitative animal. So he imported a lot from Brazil and set them to work. After a time a neighbor inquired how his monkeys worked. "Well," he replied, "the monkeys pick cotton first-rate; but the devil of it is, that it takes an overseer to every monkey."

H. Rives Pollard writes from a sick bed that he is determined to carry out the project of establishing his proposed paper, entitled the *Southern Opinion*. In the course of a long and vigorously written letter, he says: "The *Opinion* will unsheathe its sword and unfurl its banner to the breeze, and then let dirt-eaters and speculators and thieves at the public crib and skulkers who have crawled back into Richmond since its surrender, beware!"

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Eight thousand dollars have been subscribed in Boston in aid of the Cretans.

—A dispatch from San Francisco states that the New Almaden mines produced thirty thousand flasks of quicksilver in 1866.

—Gen. Harriman, the republican candidate for governor of New Hampshire, and John G. Sinclair, the democratic candidate, have arranged to stump the state together.

—The trial of thirty ladies and gentlemen at Greenfield, Ohio, for destroying several shops where liquor was sold, has terminated by a verdict of $625 for the plaintiffs.

—An exchange says: It is expected that Wade, Sherman, Colfax, Logan, Kelly, Bingham, Wilson, Boutwell, Fred. Douglass, and others will take part in the approaching canvass in Tennessee.

—Gotlieb Mere, of Louisville, is mysteriously missing. He deserted his bride after two weeks of matrimony.

—Mrs. Major Williams, formerly Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas, celebrated the first anniversary of her last marriage by twins.

—The New Orleans chamber of commerce has appointed a delegation to attend the river improvement convention, which is to be held at St. Louis, Febuary 12.

—The flag of the North German confederation agreed on, will consist of an eagle and black and white strips.

—Four young ladies, under twelve years of age, were discovered in a Boston church on Sunday, playing euchre for "the beer for the crowd."

—An India rubber manufactory is to be started at Ridleyville, near Charleston, S. C.

At a recent marriage in Virginia, a former husband of the bride officiated as the bridegroom's attendant.

There were 594 fires in Philadelphia last year, and only eleven false alarms. The aggregate loss is estimated at $3,192,977, of which $1,975,855 was covered by insurance.

—The penal law of Alabama, which punishes horse and mule stealing with death, took effect on the first of the year.

—Among the Dutch no creditor or tax gatherer calls at a house where there has been birth until six weeks after the event.

—Not many moons since some Indians who saw several women baptized by immersion in the river at St. Joseph, Mo., a hole being cut in the ice for that purpose, imagined that the ceremony, which they could not understand, was to make them good, afterward brought their squaws, cut a hole in the ice near by, and gave them a ducking, in spite of their remonstrances.

—An exchange informs us that Nathaniel W. Moore, of Norridgewock, Me., has recovered one cent damages from thirteen citizens of the town of Showhegan, who was forced by them to cheer the American flag after he said he was glad of the assassination of President Lincoln.

—Five million of dollars were expended in Buffalo, N. Y., last year, in building two thousand houses.

A convention of the national board of fire underwriters will be held in New York on the 20th inst.

—Cyrus W. Field leaves for London on Wednesday, to endeavor to have a cable laid from Heart's Content to Boston.

—It is reported in Washington that Gen. Sheridan will go to the plains to direct the campaign against the hostile Indians. If this is true the New Orleans people will no doubt sincerely mourn.

—A correspondent from Havana says the distrust of the Cubans by the government is increasing. Spanish officers who have married in the island, are to be sent home.

—A Washington letter writer says a prominent feature of the president's new plan of restoration is a provision disqualifying rebels from holding federal offices, but leaving them eligible to positions under the state governments.

—A report of the geographical survey of Illinois includes a particular description of the fossils, numbering about three hundred and twenty-five, of which nearly three hundred were discovered, or first made known to science, through the agency of the state geological survey. Of these three hundred and twenty-five species, fifty are plants, one hundred and fifty-six are invertebrate animals, and one hundred and nineteen vertebrates.

—A newly created county in Alabama, by a unanimous vote of the legislature, has been named "Dixie."

—The receipts of the Boston theaters last year were $777,574.

—London pauperism is nearly five times as great as that of Paris.

—There are two hundred "professional" cigar-ends pickers in Paris, whose total receipts for one hundred and twenty dollars a day. There are one hundred rat-catchers in Paris, who make one hundred and twenty dollars a night.

—Seventy-five applications for divorce are on the docket of the circuit court of Nashville.

—A negro woman in Georgia lately gave birth to three girls, two mulattoes and one black.

—Sumner will be excited at hearing a South Carolina lady owns a mocking bird who whistles the "Bonnie Blue Flag" quite distinctly. Griffin ought to command there.

—The Texas editors are shortly to assemble in convention.

—One hundred German families are now on their way to Morgan county, Tenn., to settle as farmers. A company has purchased 100,000 acres of land there for such settlers.

—Georgia laws require liquor dealers to make oath that they will not, for the twelve months for which the license is granted, sell, barter, give, or furnish to minors, white or colored, without the consent of their parents or guardians, any spirituous liquors.

—Capt. W. H. Williamson, of Mobile, Ala., has purchased the race horse "Harry of the West," and challenges any horse in the United States to meet him in the spring *races* for any sum between $10,000 and $25,000.

—A number of little girls, between the ages of thirteen and fourteen years, are getting up a supper to raise funds to place a tablet over the grave of little Joe, a son of ex-President Davis. Mrs. Davis is expected to be present.

—Geese, if confined in a darkened house and each bird fed on a pound of oats daily, will in a couple of weeks be found almost too fat, and exceedingly tender.

—The Indianapolis *Herald* tells a strange story of a deaf negro, who, in returning from a rabbit hunt, got on the railroad track and was knocked down by the cow-catcher of a passing engine without serious injury, but the shock discharged his gun, which killed a hog near by—and the owner is suing the road for the value of the porker.

—The Wilmington *Dispatch* has the following: "As one of the most encouraging signs of the times, the bill of Mr. McKay, of Cumberland, authorizing a loan of $10,000,000 of gold in Europe by the state, and the establishment of a savings bank, is mentioned. This bill is carefully drawn, and its provisions in no wise conflict with the government banking act. Assurance has been given by the projectors of this bill that the loan can be effected in Europe on favorable terms, and can be easily accomplished."

—The value of the estate of the late Edward Mott Robinson, whose will is just admitted to probate at New York, his daughter Hetty having withdrawn her opposition to it, is sworn at four and a half million. The will, as now finally sustained, leaves Miss Hetty $800,000 in her own right, $10,000 to each of the executors, $10,000 to the town of South Kingston, R. I., for educational purposes, and the remainder of his estate to the executors, in trust for Miss Robinson. The United States stamp duty on the will amounts to $2250.

—One of the curiosities of London is the names of the streets, which are disorderly enough. For example, there are in London 36 King streets, 34 Charles streets, 32 John streets, 30 High streets, 25 Queen streets, 25 Church streets, 20 George streets, 18 Duke streets, 21 New streets, and so on that way.

RECONSTRUCTION—IS PRESIDENT JOHNSON CARRYING OUT THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN?

What President LINCOLN'S policy or impolicy was, is not a matter of very much consideration to the Polish Provinces of the South.

But there are some honest men who have been made to believe that Mr. JOHNSON has abandoned Mr. LINCOLN'S policy. Wherefore the following extracts from the messages and proclamations of President LINCOLN are referred to, to assist all who may desire to ascertain how far it was the intention of Mr. JOHNSON'S predecessor to countenance Radicalism. The record of his official opinions here presented begins at his assumption of the Presidential office. His inaugural address emphatically reiterated a resolution adopted at the Chicago Convention, and incorporated as a prominent plank in the platform of the party which placed him in the nomination before the country. This was the resolution:

Resolved, "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state, to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgement exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force, of the soil of any state or territory, no matter under what pretext, as amongst the gravest of crimes."

In his first message to congress at its extra session of July 4, 1861, he said:

"Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the government toward the southern states after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to be guided by the constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and duties of the federal government relatively to the rights of the states and the people under the constitution than that expressed in the inaugural address. He deems it only necessary to preserve the government that it may be administered for all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens everywhere have a right to claim this of their government, and the government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, conquest, or subjugation in any sense of these terms."

In his annual message to congress, December, 1861, anticipatory of restoration, in reference to the vacancies on the bench of the supreme court, occasioned by the decease of Justices Daniel and McLean, and the resignation of Justice Campbell, after calling the attention of congress to the fact that these vacancies existed, he said:

"I have been unwilling to throw all the appointments northward, thus disabling myself from doing justice to the south on the return of peace."

In connection with the policy of establishing military courts in the insurgent states, he said:

"I refer the whole matter to congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent states and territories as may be under the control of this government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms. This, however, not to be a permanent institution, but a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-established in peace."

The object of the war he thus unequivocally stated:

"I considered the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection. I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case thought it proper to keep the integrity of the union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the more deliberate action of the legislature. * * * * * * * *

We should not be in haste to determine upon radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensable."

On the 22d of September, 1862, five days after the battle of Antietam he issued a proclamation commencing with—

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in those states in which that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed."

In his annual message to congress, December, 1862, he said:

"We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution. * * * * * * * *

Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this congress and this administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation. We say we are for the union. The world will not forget that we say this."

The oath embodied in his amnesty proclamation runs as follows:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, in presence Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States and the union of the states thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by congress, or by decision of the supreme court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the president made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the supreme court. So help me God."

Alluding to this in his annual message to congress, December, 1863, he said:

"There must be a test by which to separate the opposing element, so as to build only from the sound; and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness."

In the proclamation which accompanied the annual message of the president in 1864 are found the first suggestions of the administration on the important subject of reconstructing the governments of those states which had joined in the secession movement. It appears therein that his anxiety was so great to have the revolted states resume practical relations with the federal government, that expression was officially given in favor of permitting even one-tenth as many voters as had voted in the state at the presidential election of 1860, to elect a new government, and so guarded in his desire to prevent usurpation of power in that connection by imported adventurers, he insisted on the same qualifications for voting as had been required by the constitution and laws of the state previous to secession, as follows:

"And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that whenever, in any of the states of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such states at the presidential election of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, each having taken the oath aforesaid, (amnesty oath), and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter under the election law of the state existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a state government, which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the states, and the state shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the legislature or the executive, when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence."

In a letter to Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., of New Orleans, La., dated Washington, D. C., July 23, 1862, Mr. Lincoln said:

"The people of Louisiana, who wish protection to property, have but to reach forth their hands and take it. Let them in good faith reinaugurate the national authority and set up a state government conforming thereto under the constitution. They know how to do it, and can have the protection of the army while doing it. The army will be withdrawn so soon as such government can dispense with its presence, and the people of the state can then, upon the old terms, govern themselves to their own liking. This is very simple and easy."

The following letter to Gen. Shepley, whilst military governor of the state of Louisiana, in regard to federal officers becoming candidates for congress, is given in full:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, November 21, 1862.

"*Dear Sir*: Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehension that federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be set up as candidates for congress in that state. In my view, there could be no possible object in such an election. We do not particularly need members of congress from those states to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is the conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress, and to swear support to the constitution, and that other respectable citizens there are willing to vote for them and send them. To send a parcel of Northern men here as representatives elected, as would be understood, (and perhaps really so), at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous, and were I a member of congress here I would vote against admitting any such man to a seat.

"Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN."

"Hon. G. F. SHEPLEY."

In Mr. Lincoln's last public address, delivered to his fellow-countrymen, on Tuesday, the 11th of April, 1865, he gave to his successor and to the people a guide for the former, and a pledge of hope to the latter:

"We all agree that the seceded states, so called, are out of their proper practical relation with the union, and that the sole object of the government, civil and military, in regard to those states, is to again get them into their proper practical relation. I believe that it is not only possible, but, in fact, easier to do this, without deciding or even considering whether those states have ever been out of the union, than with it. Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had been abroad. Let us all join in doing the acts necessary to restore the proper practical relations between these states and the union, and each forever after innocently indulge his own opinion whether, in doing the acts, he brought the states from without the union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it."

As pertinent to the proposition of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, "that no more than three fourths of those states which have not attempted secession are necessary to validly ratify an amendment to the constitution," on the same occasion of his late address, April 11, 1865, Mr. Lincoln uttered the following, with reference to the one-tenth basis of Louisiana:

"If we reject Louisiana, we also reject one vote in favor of the proposed amendment to the national constitution. To meet this proposition it has been argued that no more than three fourths of those states which have not attempted secession are necessary to validly ratify the amendment. I do not commit myself against this, further than to say that such a ratification would be questionable, while a ratification by three-fourths of all the states would be unquestioned and unquestionable. What has been said of Louisiana will apply to other states."

A NATIONAL CONVENTION NOT CALLED FOR

We commend the following remarks from the Buffalo *Courier*, commented upon by the *National Intelligencer*, to all who may think that the South ought to engage actively in political controversy, as the ally of the Democratic party:

From the New York World.

A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Buffalo *Courier* talks sense, as it always does:

Several of the recent democratic state conventions have recommended the calling of a national convention at an early day, and we notice that Charles Mason, president of the Washington democratic association, has issued a call for a meeting of that body in Washington to consider the propriety of such a convention. We do not question the good faith of those who advocate the assembling of a convention of union men from all the states, but we are confident their zeal in this matter is illtimed. At present there is positively nothing for a national convention to do, except to furnish capital for the radical disunionists. The rump congress is precipitating the party it purports to represent to destruction, and, in the name of common sense, why should the democracy interpose to prevent a consummation so devoutly to be wished?

When the radicals have perfected their revolutionary schemes, and are ready to present their programme to the people of the country, there will be ample time for the lovers of constitutional liberty to arrange the details of the presidential campaign. There is nothing to be gained and much to be lost by hasty action. Our platform is the restoration of the union, as everybody knows, and a yard or two of well worded resolutions will have no beneficial influence. The agitators for a national convention, nine times out of ten, are played-out politicians, who wish to air their ancient rhetoric and galvanize themselves into a fictitious life. Hold on, gentlemen; the radicals are doing more for us, just now, than we can possibly do for ourselves!"

REMARKS.

We heard long ago of the inception of this measure by a politician in a remote state, where the majority against the democratic party is in the hopeless region of 50,000. But we had no idea then, any more than we have now, that as unexampled and impolitic a scheme could find headway even among politicians chafing for a prominence as unenviable as irrational, and who, it was to be presumed, had learned something from the chastenings of the last ten years.

We do not speak as a journal of the democratic party; but when some of that school, who discredit their professions by habitual laudations of its worst enemies, as boldly and rashly as in perfect absence of the commonest forecast or thought of the lessons of the past, rush upon wild and unexampled experiments, to the manifest hurt of the cause of the union and constitution, it is fit to say that neither the people, nor the conservative, union, nor democratic press of the country, have called for a national convention of any kind at this or any other time. There has not been such a cry of the sort from the south. Indeed, with as much means of knowing southern sentiment as any, we may say that the people of the south desire the co-operation of all men who are their friends to save them from fell destruction.

If conventions could destroy the enemies of the south, they had been cure long ago; but the best experience of the ablest politicians of both parties in other days was, that conventions and platforms and nominations should be reserved to the last possible moment before an election, in order that the sense and feeling of the people should be had on the premises. It will be a fatal day for any party, or the best cause, or for union and restoration, when the few and not the people shall indicate public policy full eighteen months before a grand campaign, to decide, perhaps, the fate of constitutional liberty and republican government for generations.

Few things are more common than the assertion that the southern people have lost all their rights by the rebellion. They have the right to live and to earn wages. They are entitled to a jury trial, to the right of free speech, to peaceably assemble and petition for a redress of their grievances. We could not undertake to deprive them of their fundamental rights without proclaiming ourselves the worst of tyrants. Nay, we could not undertake to deprive them of their rights without violating the organic law of the nation, the fundamental expression of principles which constitute the national life.

But where is there a line in that instrument which contemplates forfeiture of rights? Whence can we deduce from it any right to divest any man, whether citizen or foreigner, white or loyal or disotedient, of any of his rights, save on conviction and trial?

If there is anything contemplated by that instrument, if there is any foundation or principle on which the whole superstructure of American freedom rests, it is self-government. All governments derive their power from the assent of the governed. That is the great American idea. But this notion of forfeiture of rights is utterly destructive of this great cardinal doctrine of the revolution, enunciated in the days that tried men's souls," and gloriously embodied in the immortal work of the framers of our government. We say it down as an indisputable maxim, that, under our free government, there is no such thing as a forfeiture of the great rights of American citizenship, save on conviction of crime.

But this modern dogma, of which the Boutwells and the Butlers are the high priests, carries with it an assumption that is utterly at war with the spirit of our institutions. It avers that the people of the south have not only forfeited their rights, but that they have forfeited them to "the great loyal masses of the north."

Now, if we conceded that the crime of rebellion worked expatriation, and was such an abandonment of citizenship as was annihilative of the rights of those who engaged in it, we should yet utterly deny that those rights reverted to the people of the northern states. If Virginians did forfeit their right to control the state of Virginia, that right has not been acquired by the people of Massachusetts. If the South Carolinian lost his right to his estate, that has not fallen into the hands of a Pennsylvanian. But the congress proceeds on this assumption, reckless as it is of the constitution, that self government is a dead letter for the southern people, only so far as congress authorizes it. A constitutional government is indeed a dead letter if such doctrine becomes engrafted on the legislation of a country. The only test of loyalty is obedience to the law. As long as the federal laws are enforced throughout the south, the people stand the only test which the constitution contemplates.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A "Few Facts."

One is, that during this long cold and snowing weather, when all other roads have been "blocked up," the Atlantic and Great Western broad gauge railroad has continued to make regular trips to New York and back.

Another is, that the superior accommodations on said road—the easy, sleeping and warming of their passenger coaches—is attracting the attention of the traveling public, and their trains go crowded.

Another is, that the officers managing said road have given the very strongest evidence of their superior skill in the management of railroad matters by their recent re-election to the same offices they have held for years.

And yet another is, that when a gentleman or lady has once experienced the pleasure, of traveling on said "broad gauge" they never use any other when they can make it answer their purpose.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

Night Dispatches.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—The weather is clear—mercury 61.

Arrivals: Virginia, from Evansville; W. R. Arthur, from Cairo, and Magenta from Vicksburg. Departures: J. L. McGill and Kate Kinney, for St. Louis.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—The river is rising and is tolerably full of ice, with fifteen and a half feet in the canal, and thirty-nine feet in the channel. Another heavy gorge of ice is coming down. The weather is rainy; mercury 50; barometer 29 35.

The steamer Morning Star, in coming over the falls, three days out from Evansville, was detained by heavy ice. The Mississippi leaves this evening; the Ella Faber to-morrow at noon.

Bob Mitchel, who murdered the Cincinnatian, Smith, on the Jeffersonville ferryboat in December, has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Judge Moody, of the St. Louis circuit, recently delivered the opinion that the oath prescribed by the state constitution as a qualification for jurors was void, especially since the decision of the U. S. supreme court in the case of Cummings, and he should not require jurors to take it.

The judiciary committee of the Illinois house of representatives introduced a resolution citing Moody's decision, asking the judiciary committee if the decision was delivered in open court, and whether Judge Moody allowed jurors to serve without taking the oath, and if so, whether such action would justify proceedings for redress or impeachment, and if so to report charges and specifications in the case.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—In the house Wentworth made a motion that the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate the amount of bonds issued to the Central Pacific railroad company and Union Pacific railroad company.

On motion of Spalding, the secretary was directed to report what railroad companies in rebellious states had purchased rolling stock or other property of the United States government.

The committee on agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of a commission to investigate the causes and results of the Texas cattle disease.

Senator Patterson introduced a joint resolution for the payment of Tennessee home guards, organized by Gen. Burnside.

The postoffice department yesterday dispatched all matter accumulated in Washington for the south in the steam tugs which reached Alexandria through the ice.

Senate—Harris introduced a bill extending for three years the provisions of the act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Florida, Louisiana and Missouri. Referred.

The legislative bill and amendment relative to the salaries of district judges, was agreed to, except judges of the court of claims. The bill was slightly amended and passed.

A bill to admit Nebraska without debate, was passed over the president's veto, ayes 31, naes, 9.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, February 8.—The Darling, from Memphis for Cincinnati, passed up at 9 p.m.; the Adam Jacobs, from New Orleans for St. Louis, at 2 a.m., and the Ruth, from New Orleans for St. Louis, at 3 a.m.; the Amanda, from Evansville, returned at 4 a.m.; the Baltic, from St Louis for New Orleans, passed down at 9 a.m.; the B. L. Rodges, from Louisville for New Orleans, at 10 a.m.; the Robert Burns, from Cincinnati to Memphis, at 12 m.; the Luminary, from Cairo for New Orleans, at 12 m.

The river has risen fifteen inches. Ice was coming down out of the Ohio river all last night, and to-day, though not in great quantities, it is the heaviest that has passed here this season. Some cakes were from five to six feet thick. Snowing lightly, and the wind blowing a gale from the north. The mercury has fallen 30 degrees since noon. Business is active. The Ned Tracy, from St. Louis for New Orleans, passed down at 2 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 8.—George McCarleton, United States treasury agent at Memphis from 1863 to 1865 was arrested on charges preferred by the treasury agent, Mr. Titus, of embezzlement of public money and property to the amount of $561,000, and is held for trial in default of bail.

FROM DUNCORMAN, PA.

DUNCORMAN, PA., February 8.—The Duncorman's iron company's safe was robbed last night of $13,000 in greenbacks, and $2500 in 10 per cent. coupon bonds. No clue to the robbers.

FROM ELMYRA.

ELMYRA, N. Y., February 8.—The steam flour mills of Messrs. Halliday & Co., were burned this morning. Loss $40,000; insurance $20,000.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—James Hughes, a clerk in B. B. Sautter's coal office, was murdered last night. The murderers escaped.

FROM PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, February 8.—River, seven feet nine inches. Weather clear and warm.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 8.—The bark Envoy was wrecked on Starbuck island, South Pacific, on the 19th ult. The vessel was owned in Liverpool.

Idaho advices, of February 2d, state that Gen. Crook had a fight with the Indians, killing forty and capturing twenty-seven.

The Central Pacific railroad is now making regular time through to Cisco.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, February 7.—Prince Napoleon will be director of the Paris exposition. The emperor, in his address on the assembling of the corps legislatif, will announce a final disposition and close of eastern and mediterranean.

Five-twenties have advanced ¼.

LIVERPOOL, February 7.—Cotton closed dull.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—Brokers' circulars report the sales of cotton for the week 43,000 bales. The market has a downward tendency; middling uplands declined ⅛d on the last week's sales, 12¼d. Breadstuffs and provisions, steady and unchanged.

LONDON, February

CLOSING OF THE MAILS.

Via M. & C. R. R., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., Columbus, Ga., Augusta, Ga., Mobile, Ala., and all stations on M. & C. R. R., at 6 p.m.

Miss. Cen. R. R. at 6 p.m.

Mobile & Ohio R. R. at 6 p.m.

Via Miss. & Tenn. R. R., New Orleans, La., Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., and all stations on Miss. & Tenn. R. R., at 3 p. m.

Southern R. R. at 7 p. m.

N. O. & O. N. R. R. at 5 p. m.

Via Mem. & Louisville R. R., Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., New York, N. Y., and all eastern cities, at 3 p. m.

Brownsville, Tenn., and all stations on Mem. & Ohio R. R., at 3 p. m.

Cairo, Ill., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and all western cities, at 5 p. m.

Little Rock R. R., and all Landings on White River, semi-weekly, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Pine Bluff, Ark., and Landings on Arkansas River, semi-weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Miss. River from Memphis to Cairo five times a week.

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,
Banking House No. 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange.

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. H. AVART, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President
je28-1y-ag27 tf

LOST--FOUND.

$50 REWARD—

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of one W. R. BAKER to the authorities at Memphis. He is said to have gone to Columbus, Ky. Description—A tall, slim man, well dressed, with whiskers, slightly bald and hair faun, blue eyes. L. WARD,
feb2 1w Captain steamer Lady.

$200 REWARD—

Stolen on Tuesday night, the 29th inst., from my stable at the Memphis Trotting Park, one Black Horse, 7 years old, about 15 hands high, white stripe down the face; also, one fine Bay Mare, about 8 years old 15 hands high very handsome, and 7 in small figures on the left shoulder, no white except saddle marks. I will pay the above reward for the horses, and $100 and found for the thief.
ja31-3t* OSCAR W. HYATT.

HORSE LOST—

A light bay HORSE, swob tail, high headed, heavy mane, one hind foot, fast trotter, and about nine years old. Any one returning the above to Horse's Forest House, on Adams street, will be liberally rewarded. jan27 tf

MULE STOLEN—

Stolen from the subscriber, on the corner of Clay and LaRose, on Sunday night, the 6th inst., one Brown Horse MULE, about fifteen hands high, eight years old, with S. S. on left shoulder, shod all round. Any person returning the same at 156 Beal street, will receive a reward of $50. JAMES P. STEPHENS.
jan9 tf

MULE BROKE LOOSE—

From No. 36 Madison street, on Wednesday evening, one sorrel MULE, 10 or 12 years old, medium-sized with saddle and harness marks, shod all round and had on an old bridle. A liberal reward will be paid on delivery of said mule at No. 36 Madison street. dec16 tf

BOARDING.

BOARD AND LODGING—

Front Rooms for gentleman and wife also, good accommodations for single gentlemen, by early application at 59 Madison St. jan5 1m

BOARDING—

Several very desirable rooms handsomely furnished, for families or single gentlemen, can be had with board, on reasonable terms, at 240 Adams street. dec18 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—

By a gentleman who has taught several years, a situation to teach the English branches and Latin. He has no recommendation but his family. Address, J. E. M.,
feb9 3t over on Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—

A competent Organist desires a situation in one of the Protestant Churches. Best of references as to ability and character given. For further particulars inquire of F. Kaiserbrey, 317 M in street. jan27 tf

WANTED—

Till midsummer, a situation as teacher in a private family, by a lady who has had twenty years experience and has presided over some of the first institutions in the south, in Richmond, Va., and elsewhere. She can teach Music on Piano and Guitar, Latin and Mathematics, French and German, spoken and written, and English branches as taught in schools of the high-est order. Salary less an object than a comfortable home. Give terms by ex. Address Mrs. S. H. FORD, or Dr. A. A. BURLESON, No. 315 Front street, Memphis.
jan22 1

WANTED—AGENTS—

To sell the "Crescent Family Sewing Machine," the best licensed Machine made. Please send for circulars and obtain full particulars. Address,

CHAS F. HASTY,
245 second street,
su3-6m[*-jan9 Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—,

By a competent Book-keeper a situation to post a set of books in the evening. Would ask a very reasonable compensation. Apply at No. 7 Washington street. jan8 tf

WANTED.—Agents $100 to $200 per month! Agents wanted everywhere to canvass for the only genuine "New Improved Company Shuttle Sewing Machine." Price $25. Warranted three years. Does perfect work and is the greatest invention of the age. For terms to Agents and circulars, address at Franklin, Ky.
S. M. TOLIVER & CO., Manufacturers,
and General Agents for the south
nov24 1w&4mw

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

A fine stock of Harness, Saddlery and Harness Hardware, Fixtures, Tools, and every requisite in a first-class establishment. Sold only bec use domestic circumstances require a change of business. If applied for soon, the stand, which is very favorably located, can be rented for a longer time than the present lease. Apply at JOSEPH DWORAK'S,
oct4 tf No. 171 Main, near Poplar s reet.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—

A good Business House near Beal street market. Apply at the office feb6 3t

FOR RENT—

Five unfurnished rooms, with carriage house and stable for three horses, situated three miles from the city on Central avenue—late Judge Hill's residence. Inquire on the premises of
jan30 1w T. W. WATSON.

FOR RENT

Houses for rent at the office of BENTON & McLEAN, Real Estate Brokers, No. 24 Madison street. feb5 3t.

FOR RENT—

A Store House, No. 46 North Court street. In consequence of the present occupants removing to a larger house, the above place is for rent. Inquire on the premises. nov28 tf

NOTICES.

NOTICE—

There will be no bills paid by the steamer DIE VERNON unless ordered by the Captain or Clerk. J. F. HICKS.
Bulletin and Avalanche copy. an6 tf

NOTICE.—MULE and HORSE STOLEN—$150 REWARD.—On the night of December 31st inst., was stolen from the stable of the subscriber, one and a half miles north of the city on the Memphis and Hernando road, one BAY HORSE, nine or ten years old, black mane and tail, some white foot just at setlock joint, and dent in forehead just below left eye, shod on all four feet. Also, a light sorrel MARE, about four years old, short coupled rump and having saddle and collar marks on back and on top of neck; crop of mane and tail and a little spot just behind her right ear, shod on front feet. I will give Fifty Dollars reward for return of either animal, and One Hundred for apprehension of and proof to convict the thief. [jan2 3w] JOHN A. WALKER.

NOTICE.

Mississippi Cotton Plantation for Sale

CONTAINING 650 acres entire section under fence, 300 in high state of cultivation, good frame dwelling house with five rooms, gin house, all necessary out houses, orchard, etc., all in good order, plenty of good water, good team, fodder, hay, oats, corn, &c., killing hogs, stock of every kind usually found on a farm, utensils of all kinds; in fact, everything complete to carry on a well conducted farm for sale. A large number of the hands now on the place will remain, if desired. In a good healthy location, convenient to church and schools and very convenient to the railroad—about thirty-five miles from the city. Parties calling soon can make liberal and easy terms. For further information call on JEFFRESS, BLACKWELL & CO., No. 300 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. This farm is offered for thirty days, as the party now on it will keep everything in good order and get out ready to work the place after which all or everything over to the purchaser, and give immediate possession dec28 1m

A VALUABLE PLANTATION

FOR SALE OR RENT,

Eight Miles East of Helena, Ark.,

in Tunica County, Miss.

THIS Tract consists of Eight Hundred Acres, Five Hundred of which are cleared. Four hundred acres of the tract was cultivated during the year 1866, and is now in good condition for a crop for the year 1867. The most of this valuable plantation is above overflow and has a large, new and comfortable Cabins, excellent Water, and a new steam Sawmill and Ginhouse. Mules and Farming Utensils can be purchased on the place, and many Freedmen now on the place could be induced to stay. Should any one of a moderate capital, a liberal copartnership is offered.

For further information apply to or address
C. M. APPERSON & CO., Memphis, Tenn.
This place will be offered for Thirty Days.
jan5 1m A. L. SHOTWELL.

AGENTS WANTED.

"STONEWALL JACKSON."

The Life and Campaigns of Lieut.-Gen. Thos. J. Jackson.

By Prof. R. L. DABNEY, of the Theological Seminary of Virginia.

BLELOCK & CO.,

115 Main Street, : : : : MEMPHIS, TENN

THIS is the only edition authorized by Gen. Jackson's widow from which she desires agents to solicit subscribers. It gives in vivid language the distinguished features of devout Christianity, stern rectitude, wonderful military foresight and bravery which characterized Gen. Jackson and gives a faithful History of the great Campaigns which made his brilliant career. Complete in one vol., 12mo, 450 pp., with fine Steel Portrait. Agents wanted throughout Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

For Agents' Outfit, address, and circulars containing full information, address BLELOCK & CO.,
se13 115 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

SATURDAY, : : : : FEBRUARY 9, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

To the Patrons of the Appeal.

You are requested not to pay any carriers without a certificate from me, and to report at the counting desk any irregularity in carriers. L. DAVIES.

BOUND OVER.—The negro man Hinds, charged with the murder of Ferguson, was yesterday bound over to appear at the next sitting of the criminal court, Mr. Justice Lee fixing his bonds at $2000, which were freely given by his colored friends.

POLICE BUSINESS.—The commissioners' docket showed up fifty-one cases yesterday—no crimes of any great magnitude being presented—the city having been unusually quiet during the preceding twenty-four hours. May the cause for arrests decrease.

THE HIBERNICON.—The attendance at the Greenlaw hall, last night, was not so good as usual—occasioned, no doubt, partly by the stormy night, and partly by the number of other amusements in the city. Prof. MacEvoy gives a matinee this afternoon.

ROBBED ON A BOAT.—The staterooms on board the steamer Clifton were entered yesterday morning, about five o'clock, and $380 stolen from Mr. Geo. W. Brown, of Metropolis, Ill., as well as $15. The thieves got clear. It is supposed that chloroform was used. The entrance was effected by means of false keys.

EMMONS & SON.—These gentlemen have just received the Waverly, Boston Pilot, LaCrosse Democrat, St. Louis Times, as well as other St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and New Orleans papers. The St. Louis Times is one of the best journals in the west, and every southern man should read it. Call and get a specimen number at No. 10 Jefferson street.

FOND OF JEWELRY.—Lucinda Waller, a negro girl in the employ of a lady in Chelsea, was "sent up" yesterday, by Justice Creighton, charged with stealing a lot of jewelry from her mistress. The evidence of her guilt is quite positive; so much so that her prospect for serving a term at the public institution is the capitol is bright.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND MORTGAGES, ETC.—H. H. Higbee to Ed. Ivinson, quit claim; Henry Wildberger to Fred Wolf, bill of sale; T. Wolf to M. T. Williamson, trustee, trust deed; D. W. Williamson to L. J. Harris, deed, $9000, part of lot 358; Mary J. Small to Mary White, deed, $2250, southeast corner of lot 21 in block 42; W. B. Edmondson to J. B. Hill, trust deed to secure $600.

TAKEN IN.—A farmer named R. W. Light, from Panola, Miss., came to town, and in his wanderings fell into the hands of some of the habitues of Rotten row and concluded to spend the night on the premises. He passed a few pleasant hours, but on searching his pockets found he was minus some $150 in money. It is exceedingly strange that people will, after all the warning they receive through the press, visit such places when they are almost certain to be robbed or beaten.

SCIENTIFIC.—We were shown, yesterday, an artificial palate, the invention of Dr. Hinson, of this city, one of our leading dentists. The fauces are entirely filled with flexible rubber in such a manner as to enable the parties using them to swallow and speak with perfect ease. It is claimed for this article that it entirely fills the place of the natural organ, whether its loss is occasioned by natural causes or disease. Dr. Hinson will take much pleasure in exhibiting this useful invention to either private individuals, professional or scientific gentlemen, at his office, 225 Main street.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday, by W. B. Cotton, Esq., coroner, on the body of Thos. Dwire, the man who was shot at the corner of Clinton and McCall streets, on Thursday morning, a full account of which we published yesterday. No new facts were elicited. The jury found that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a pistol shot by a party, or parties unknown. The murderer is still at large, and probably will never be caught, as no clue has yet been ascertained as to who he is. Dwire is a single man. It is fortunate that another helpless family is not left to the cold charities of the world.

BLACK CONFIDENCE.—A negro, who, with his wife, came to the city, were at the depot of the Memphis and Charleston railroad waiting for the train. A strange negro came up, got in conversation with the old man and invited him to a grocery near by to drink. He so far ingratiated himself into the old man's confidence as to learn that the old lady had de pocketbook. He stepped over to the depot and told her the old man sent him for the pocketbook to pay for the necessary tickets whereon to travel. She, in her innocence, handed over the needful. The darkey sloped with his ill-gotten spoils and has not been heard of since. It appears this black specimen had no white accomplice, as is often the case in the like games of late.

A CLEAR SWINDLE.—A man named Martin Butler, who drives express wagon 1236, was fined yesterday morning, at the first district, fifty dollars for over-charging a gentleman named S. H. Todd. The facts, as sworn to, are as follows: Mr. Todd arrived here by the steamer Dan Able. On landing he inquired of this driver for a boat going out. The driver agreed to take him to one, but on going about 250 yards he found that the boat to which the driver took him was not going out, and requested to be taken back. On being asked his charge, the driver demanded ten dollars as his fee. Mr. Todd gave him half the amount, very wisely took the number of the wagon, and gave information to the police, and had the party arrested. This is only one of the many cases of imposition practiced upon travelers and strangers by these scalping wagons. To fine the offenders does not seem to abate the nuisance. If an ordinance was passed by the board of mayor and aldermen forfeiting the license of parties so offending, it might be productive of some good.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY.—By the following correspondence it will be seen that a complimentary benefit is to be given to Miss Blanche DeBar, to-night, at the New Memphis theater:

MEMPHIS, February 7, 1867.

Miss Blanche DeBar: We, the undersigned, appreciating true genius and ladylike deportment, coupled with the proud distinction of claiming you as a Memphis lady, knowing that you from childhood until you went to study the profession you so much adorn, resided in this city and received your education, desire as a slight token of the esteem and regard in which you are held by our citizens and your old schoolmates, respectfully tender you a complimentary benefit, to take place on Saturday, the 9th, your last appearance here, when we hope to give you a house commensurate with your deserts.

Yours, very respectfully,
W. O. Lofland, N. B. Forrest, A. J. Hopper, C. A. Norris, J. J. Murphy, J. Ed. Montgomery, G. H. Monsarrat, Wm. Wallace, Henry W. Hart, J. H. Mahon, S. LaFontaine, John W. Dawson, M. Mageveny, jr., J. M. Balch, W. T. Genor, John Cannavan, F. L. Warner, Marcus J. Wright, W. S. Irwin, Dr. F. G. McGavock, W. E. Bayley, J. C. Cole, J. J. Turnbuls, R. W. Creighton, R. C. Wintersmith, H. A. Littleton, Joe. E. Lynch, J. J. Worsham, S. P. Walker, Jos. S. Williams, H. Weatherbee, Henry Frost, jr., W. H. Craig, D. H. Hall, Thos. F. Kirtland, J. W. Hiemher, W. R. Chandler, Jacob Flies, W. H. Morgan, Nathan Heffelmer, Martin Griffin; and one hundred and twenty-five others.

Gentlemen: Your very kind and flattering note has been received with more than ordinary pleasure and satisfaction. With heartfelt thanks I accept your kind offer of a complimentary benefit on Saturday, the 9th—that being the last night of my present engagement.

Yours, very respectfully,
BLANCHE DEBAR.

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE GAME.

Advertising for "Greenies:" Dupes Wanted.

How Soft Cases are Entrapped.

Any one would suppose that in a city like Memphis, people had become so accustomed to all the great humbugs and swindling operations that have been brought in vogue, that no one would be caught in the meshes of the many villainies that are swarming the great cities of the country. But it is quite the contrary. Memphis, like all the great and growing cities, swarms with men who have not the least principle of honor, and who have to earn their daily bread at the expense of their neighbors by foisting upon them some confidence game, or otherwise swindle those whose credulity can be imposed on. The methods which they take are generally such transparent impostures that it is a wonder that so many are still entrapped, especially since the daily press teams with examples and warning. The fortune-tellers, astrologists, gift book and gift concert operators, Peter Funk auctioneers, many of the advertisers for partners, clerks and time keepers, *et id omne genus*, are members of the great fraternity of swindlers, which is much more numerous than is commonly supposed. One of the most frequent schemes of these blacklegs is that of advertising for employees of various kinds, with the direction to inclose fifty cents to pay for the advertisement. Applications from the great unimployed flow in at once in astonishing numbers to the fictitious address given. The advertiser reaps his harvest and is seen and heard of no more. The confiding respondents wait for the expected situation until the more intelligent come to the conclusion that their trusting natures have been trifled with; but some have so little suspicion of their fellows that they only think that their letters did not reach the destination, or that their requirements were not sufficient, and sit patiently down, ready to be entrapped again. Such advertisements can be met with daily, and it was but yesterday that one of this kind appeared in a city paper, which read as follows: "The road to fortune. We can put any male or female in the way of making *twenty dollars* every day in the year, by the employment of the time ordinarily spent in reading and recreation. A *fifty cent* sample sent free on application, etc." How many among the numerous easily duped citizens will bite at this bait and send the money to get a "fifty cent sample?" No one can tell; but if the postoffice had a tongue and could speak it would tell a story that would make many feel ashamed of the foolish way they have of disposing of their money. The press in every part of the country is teeming with articles warning their readers from these "confidence advertisers." No paper will, of course, take one in if it knows the purport; but mere suspicion is not enough to exclude one, and consequently the strictest are often led to a mistake. A well informed cotemporary speaking of the many dodges now used to "squeeze" money from the unwary, says that among the most common swindles now-a-days, is that of the man who has been trying to make his fortune by advertising for a "partner with a small capital in a flourishing business," or a clerk or book-keeper "to take charge of a real estate office, on depositing $500 as security." The plan, of course, is to secure the amount from as many as can be sufficiently duped, and then depart suddenly, leaving the "business" to take care of itself. Other forms of the confidence game might be instanced. The well-dressed gentleman who desires a temporary loan on a watch or check or well filled carpet bag, or merely on the strength of the statement that he is going to the same place as the victim; the "panel game," when a showy female inveigles a young man into her apartments, into which, when he begins to take liberties, walks suddenly indignant "husband," and levies black mail to appease his outraged honor; the "widow" who advertises for correspondence with a similar object in view; the "aged physician whose sands of life have nearly run out"—these are a few on the long list. We smile comfortably to hear that the latter benevolent individual was appropriately answered by the wag who sent, by express, "c. o. d." a weighty box of sand, with a note stating that as he heard that the "doctor's" sands were nearly run out he took the liberty to send him a new supply. It is not intended, of course, to imply that any great proportion of the notices of clerks wanted, etc., are spurious. The advertising columns of a paper are, in the main, a faithful exhibit of the various business wants of the community, and the confidence items are but occasional counterfeits of the genuine which the experienced will generally detect. It is safe to assume that where the advertiser asks a remittance to secure a situation, or pay for the notice, or offers remarkably desirable terms, there is a "confidence game" in the background. Fair legitimate business makes no very dazzling promises: hard labor or hardcash are as a rule the only means of acquiring fortunes. If the many who are watching eagerly for openings for profitable employment will bear these facts in view and look at inducements which are held out in a reasonable light, many of them will save themselves the mortification and loss of becoming victims to the thirsty bloodsuckers who infest the city.

MASONIC ELECTION.—Last evening the following gentlemen were elected officers of the two Lodges of Perfection of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for the ensuing three years: Hermes Lodge No. 1—Puissant Master, H. F. Woodward 32°. Senior Warden, D. A. Williamson 14°. Junior do., M. M. Seay 14°. Orator, L. V. Dixon 32°. Almoner, F. F. Bowen 32°. Secretary, C. M. Carroll 14°. Treasurer, W. Y. Cirode 32°. Mithras Lodge No. 2—Puissant Master, George Mellersh 32°. Senior Warden, A. F. Frankland 32°. Junior Warden, Henry C. Steever 32°. Orator, Jno. S. Toof 32°. Almoner, J. Happek 14°. Secretary, S. B. Mo. Clure 14°. Treasurer, J. Alexander 14°.

THE LAND WE LOVE.—Ed. Worsham, the prompt and popular newsdealer, Main street, has laid on our table the February number of that sterling southern monthly, "The Land We Love." This is an excellent number. The leading article, "Maximilian and his Empire," from the pen of Gen. E. G. Lee, is an able production; in fact, every page is graced with rich gems of literature. Ticknor's Page Brook is a jewel. This magazine should be in every household in the south, and north, too. We look for each succeeding issue of "The Land We Love" with increased interest. Ed. Worsham always has the latest numbers for sale, as well as all kinds of reading matter published.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—Dr. J. P. Woolfork, of Versailles, Ky., arrived in this city on the last trip of the Die Vernon. When he left the boat he was intoxicated, and had in his possession nearly $1000 in money. The clerk of the steamer kindly put him in a hack all right, to be taken to the Memphis and Ohio railroad, where the doctor wished to go. When found he was about seventy miles from town, with both legs broken and no money left. He was brought to this city, and is now at the state hospital under the care of Dr. J. M. Keller. No clue has yet been found as to who were the perpetrators of this outrage.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—This theater was crowded to excess last night, on the occasion of Miss Blanche DeBar's benefit, standing room being at a premium. This beautiful and accomplished actress acquitted herself admirably, and received her due meed of applause, while she was well supported by the stock company. By reference to a correspondence published this morning, it will be seen that she receives a grand complimentary testimonial from our citizens to-night, on which occasion *She Stoops to Conquer* and the *Comical Countess* will be produced. No doubt the house will be filled to overflowing.

RISTORI.

Her Lady Macbeth--Farewell Appearance of the Great Tragic Queen.

Another crowded house of the *elite* of our city was present at the Greenlaw Opera house last evening to see the great rendition of Ristori's "Lady Macbeth." To say that she is great in the part is not doing her justice—she is the impersonification of the character itself—she leaves nothing undone. Like a subject that has been fully written, and which leaves no new idea to be brought forth, is the acting of Ristori's "Lady Macbeth." She has exhausted the subject, and comes fully up to the fondest expectations of the poet. Though we are ready to do her full justice, we yet must express our dissatisfaction with the version which the Italians have of the sublime creation of Shakespeare. As it was rendered here the piece may please an Italian audience, but will be sure to be condemned by an English or American public. The cutting out of all the singing, and condensing the play to a strict construction of the plot as the translator has done, will not meet with favor where the English language is that of the country. We can well understand that as played by this troupe. The great tragedy is cut down so as only to introduce the fine acting scenes of "Lady Macbeth," but this play is a favorite with the Anglo-Saxons, and they look upon it in its curtailed condition as they would upon a man they have admired in a splendid dress coat coming before them, in a fashionable circle, in a round about. The Americans want more than good acting. They want action, situation, and incidents of an interesting character, as well as fine acting scenes; consequently, unless the piece can be put on the stage as the people have been used to see it played in our own theater, it will never give that satisfaction which it requires to make it a success. We, however, must acknowledge that the character of "Lady Macbeth in the hands of Ristori shines brighter than it has ever done at the hands of any other great theatrical genius. We have seen Charlotte Cushman in the part, but well as she plays it, and great as she has been acknowledged in the character, Ristori is so much better, and especially so in the last scene, that there is no comparing the two. Madame Ristori opens in New Orleans next week, and we predict for her in that city the greatest triumph she has achieved in America. If Grau ever did a thing we should be thankful to him for it in bringing Ristori to Memphis, and we think that Signor DeVivo, his agent, has managed for the party here excellently. We are pleased to learn that Madame Ristori is likely to return here sometime in April, and play two nights on her way to New York. In one thing we can flatter ourselves, and that is Madame Ristori never played to a more select, intelligent, and at the same time appreciative audience in America, than here in Memphis.

MORE BUTLERISM.—A rather smart looking darkey boy, about twenty years of age, offered some silver spoons for sale to a lady in South Memphis yesterday at a low figure. The lady suspecting that all was not right, seeing an officer passing, called his attention to the matter, who took the boy in custody. On being taken to the policeoffice, he said he brought the spoons from New Orleans; that he had six dozen when he left there, but had only one-quarter of that number left now. He said he was there when Gen. Butler and all dem officers took what they could get. He said "he didn't steal the spoons; he only took 'em like the rest was doin'." He gives his name as Jas. Porter, and states that for the past three years he has been employed in various capacities on different boats running between this port and New Orleans, and sold his spoons in small lots as necessity required. He hails originally from Kentucky, where he left his master to follow the federal army. He says he wishes he was at home now, and had never seen the yankees. Jim will probably be turned over to the tender mercies of the state.

CHANCERY COURT, *November Term, Hon. Wm. B. Smith Chancellor.*—E. P. Gaines et al. vs. B. F. Stover et al., final decree; Geo. W. Jones et al. vs. S. Ogden et al., decree dissolving injunction; R. D. Durfo et al. vs. W. A. Smith et al., order of sale; N. Van Bell et al. vs. S. Ogden et al., decree dissolving injunction; J. C. Rogers vs. R. W. Williamson et al., decree setting aside sale; Wm. E. Butler vs. W. H. Craft et al., decree for sale; Geo. W. Lincoln vs. W. J. Davie et al., decree in favor of J. B. Hill; A. E. Edmondson, adm'r, vs. J. R. Morgan et al., final decree; Henry Lyons et al. vs R. M. Mason, demurrer overruled.

CALENDER FOR FEBRUARY 9, 1867.

R. D.
475. A. M. Boyd vs. C. H. Adams et al.
[illegible]. M. Provine vs. D. Newart et al.
758. J. V. Randall vs. E. P. Harris.
[illegible]. Wm. Ellen et al. vs. Wm. A. Ferguson.
[illegible]. Boyd vs. Fleming et al.
878. Wm. H. Hoag vs. Wm. T. Avery et al.
617. Thos. A. Nelson vs. Martha Trigg et al.
[illegible]. R. F. Herring vs Martha Herring et al.
815. John F. Braden vs. J. B. Wiley.
864. J. H. Banks et al. vs. S. P. Walker et al.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The young men composing the Sodality (charitable) society attached to St. Peter's church, are to be the recipients of a complimentary testimonial from Prof. MacEvoy this evening, at the Greenlaw hall, who will for their benefit exhibit the Hibernicon, on which occasion Mr. Charles MacEvoy and Miss Dalton will appear in new songs. The "Haunted Guide" will be introduced. Give them a bumper. The proceeds are to be appropriated towards building the Sodality hall.

Valuable leasehold, to be sold to day at 12 o'clock, being a comfortable cottage on Second street, below Gayoso. See the advertisement of Royster, Trezevant & Co., auctioneers.

Dealers in Groceries should call on Ivinson & Gilberts, 284 Main street, and supply themselves, as the stock is going off fast, and little chance is left.

Dolbear's Commercial College, 230 Main street, open day and night. New pupils received daily in writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, etc.

Treat & Hamilton manufacture plows, etc., in Memphis. jan26 eod1

Auction Sale.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, Monsarrat & Montgomery will sell at auction several desirable lots situated south of the residences of Capt. Able and Dr. Taylor, on Poplar street. These lots are exceedingly desirable, in a location which is high and healthy, convenient to the street railway and good school. The terms are exceedingly liberal and sale positive.

Worth Seeing.—All those owning vicious or kicking horses, or who feel interested in the noble animal, should go and see Prof Cushman, to-day, at the Bluff City stables, on Madison street near Third. The professor will give an exhibition at 10 o'clock, free of charge. He proposes to break any horse, no matter how refractory, without money or without price.

Grape Wine.—We take pleasure in directing the attention of the public to the celebrated Port grape wine, a pure and unadulterated grape wine, upon which every one having occasion to use wine may most implicitly rely. The wine is made at Speer's vineyards, Passaic, N. J. It has a rich flavor, mellow fullness and brilliant color, and is not only an agreeable beverage, but highly beneficial in its properties. We know this to be the fact, having tried the article thoroughly. Use Speer's bottled wines with his signature on the cork, and you are sure of getting a pure article. Depot *Newport Democrat.* Nipgen & Reakirt, agents.

Madison street is the place to get your plows, etc. jan26 eod1

Frank's House.—To recommend FRANK SALTALAMACHIA'S saloon, No. 15 Jefferson street, may seem entirely superfluous, as he has already established a reputation in this city for keeping liquors of all kinds surpassed by none and equaled by very few. Those, however, visiting the city, who may desire to imbibe the PUREST and BEST of liquors, or indulge in the justly celebrated MOBILE OYSTERS, of which he is constantly receiving fresh supplies, will be well repaid by giving him a call. feb2-tf

Scrip, wall paper and curtains, at J. Grieshaber's, 375 Main street. jan24-1m

Circular Saws.—Circulars saws gummed by us at short notice at our mill, Front street, between Auction and Mill streets.
feb6 tf WM. B. EAKIN & CO.

Glorious News for Soldiers and Citizens.—We direct special attention to all discharged *soldiers*, or their *heirs*, and citizens of Tennessee, to the card of Messrs. Combs, Jr., & Co., in another column. We know the statement made by them in their card to be the truth, because we have seen with our own eyes, the treasurer's certificates received by them from the second auditor of the United States treasury. From their card you will find (as they said over a year ago) that *colored bounties* would be paid in full, despite the fight which has been made upon them. Delay has certainly arisen, but the ambiguity of the law constrained the administrative officers of the government to be very careful. As the result of persistent efforts on their part, and energy seldom, if ever, witnessed on behalf of their clients, this vast sum of money is now beginning to flow into the southern states, and its effect upon our ravaged and desolated country will be happy indeed. We trust that their clients will regard these collections as a sure proof and evidence of the continuous exertions this firm are making on behalf of their interests, and that the same energy which has marked their career for the last four years, and which has placed them prominently and favorably before all the public departments at Washington, will be a guarantee for the future. No attorney out of this business, under any circumstance, however adroit he may be, can conduct it successfully, except after years of labor in the business, which daily brings him into contact with the various branches of the government, and whose information is only obtained by constant attrition with them in attending to claims as many times as all colors can make them. Messrs. Combs, Jr., & Co. depend not on books, and only refer to laws when a question renders it necessary to appeal to the statutes. They do all their business correctly; hence it is that they have so good a business and stand in the front ranks with the ablest agents in the country. All their business—now represented for ten thousand clients—is conducted with method, energy, promptness and regularity, and in the most harmonious and satisfactory manner. They have in their hands for collection at this time, bounty claims alone aggregating over two millions of dollars, aside from a vast volume of other classes of claims. They are not only clearing up the dead, but the live cases, also, and from the extra exertions they have put forth, they will now be receiving, weekly, hundreds of thousands of dollars. Claimants will see that it is to their immediate interests to file their claims with them at once, as their energy, business tact, numerous offices, west, south and southwest, enables this firm, we are assured, to prosecute claims far below the prices established by other agencies.

Glorious News for Soldiers and Citizens—$235,000 *Worth of Bounty Claims Collected by M. Combs, Jr., & Co.*—We now hold treasury certificates, drafts, war warrants, etc., aggregating in amount on the verge of $235,000, which is now ready for distribution to soldiers and their heirs. We are also glad to announce that within the last month we have worked through and collected for citizens of Tennessee claims to the amount of $65,000. All soldiers, their heirs, or citizens having claims against the government, will do well to perfect them immediately. Holding, as we do at this time, so large a volume of business, we are enabled to prosecute these claims far below the prices established by other agencies. Advances made upon all claims pending settlement. Combs, Jr., & Co., room No. 2, Postoffice building, Memphis, Tenn. feb8-tf

All kinds of smoking tobacco to be had at White House segar stand, No. 15 Madison street. feb2-1w

Partagas and Prince Wales cigars to be had at White house segar stand, No 15 Madison street. fe2-1w

Dr. Petit, French physician, makes chronic diseases a speciality and guarantees cures after examination. Medicine furnished gratis. Office 208 Main street. jan25 3m

The finest Virginia tobacco, Holland's Empress, Lester's fig, Grape juice, Furguson Natural leaf, to be had at White House segar stand, 15 Madison street fe2 1w

The Best of imported segars to be had at the White House segar stand, 15 Madison street. fe2-1w

Coal—Bigley, Mellersh & Co., No. 52 Jefferson street, have spendid Pittsburg coal. Leave your orders. feb6 tf

Rosarila segars to be had at White house segar stand, 15 Madison street. fe2-1w

A Nice Room.—The upper room over the Nonpareil Saloon, No. 16 Center alley—lately occupied as a keno room—is for rent. Apply on the premises. fe6 1w

Sweeps!—Treat & Hamilton, Madison street. jan26 eod1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pittsburg Coal—Briggs & Peterson—Office 1 Madison street, Branch office 361 Main. J. R. MOSELEY, Agent.

Mrs. Dr. Harry.—The world-renowned Clairvoyant and Magnetic Physician, whose instantaneous cures of disease and clairvoyant perception have been the wonder of the world, has arrived in Memphis and taken rooms for the season at the Overton House, (office, room No. 20,) where she can be consulted upon all matters pertaining to life and health. She treats all the so-called incurable diseases as specialties, to-wit: Cancer, consumption, asthma, rheumatism, dyspepsia, epilepsy, heart disease, and female diseases, and all other chronic complaints. Those paid by mail will receive particulars call or send for a circular. Prof. Harvey is the discoverer of a certain and painless cure for cancers and tumors, assists in her practice and compounds all her medicines. Address all letters to PROF. HARVEY,
de30-1y Memphis, Tenn

Removal.—Drs. Mortimore & Payne have removed their office from the Commercial Hotel to the Worsham House, Room No. 25, (the one occupied by Dr. Mortimore the past four years, where all, who desire to, can consult them and procure treatment.

Special attention given to all the various forms of chronic diseases, especially Diseases of the Lung and Throat, Diseases of the Heart, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys and Pelvis, Dispepsia, Chronic Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous Affections; all the afflictive forms of Female Diseases, as also all diseases having origin in impurities of the blood and vital fluids.

Office hours from 8 o'clock a.m. until 6 o'clock p.m. daily. May 20-tf

A good price will be paid for a complete file of the Daily APPEAL, embracing the period from January 1st to June 6th, 1862. Apply at the Counting Room. No. 13 Madison street.

Agents Appeal.—R. T. BRUNEY & SONS Druggists and Chemists, Marietta, Ga., are sole agents for the APPEAL in Northern Georgia.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, February 8, 1867.

Gold continues steady in this market at 36 buying.

Silver we have no change to report, nominally, 26 buying.

Exchange is firm at our last quotations.

County warrants are firm at 70c buying; selling at 73 to 75c.

In county warrants we have no change to note. They are bought readily at 90 to 92c, and sell at 95 to 97c.

Uncurrent money is unchanged. There is but little doing among our brokers in this line. The amounts offered are generally small. Our quotations are correct: Bank of Tennessee, 45 to 47; Bank of Chattanooga, 15; Bank of West Tennessee, 50; Union Bank, 82; Planters' Bank, 82; Bank of Memphis, par; Bank of Middle Tennessee, 90; City Bank of Nashville, 50; Merchants' Bank, 75; Ocoee, 20; Bank of Shelbyville, 80; Traders' Bank, par; Southern, 25.

BONDS.—State of Tennessee 6's, long loan, 92c; Memphis city bonds, with coupons for 1861, 70c; Interest coupons, 45c; Memphis and Charleston railroad bonds, 75c; Mobile and Ohio railroad bonds, 60c; Mississippi and Tennessee railroad bonds, 80c.

A single lode in Nevada is turning out more money and gold annually than did the famous mines of Potosi in their palmiest days, and which at one time built up a city of 160,000 inhabitants.

We may judge from the general tone of the commercial press that some changes in regard to laws relative to the currency and banking organizations by the present congress are expected. Many of the New York papers urge the adoption of the sinking fund and currency bill reported from the committee on banking and currency. The New York *Independent* of the 31st ultimo says:

The tone of the money market is very weak still. Mr. Randall's bill before congress for the substituti n of greenbacks for national bank currency finds great favor in the street, which fears only its not passing, though the probability is that it will. It is understood that it is intended to strengthen the market, and will withdraw a number of weak banks from competition. There is a dearth of business in the west and south, with large overstocks of goods, which is accompanied with a great want of currency. The city banks are contracting their loans and their stock of greenbacks, as well as of deposits, is running down. Large margins on securities deposited for loans are demanded, and loans are restricted more and more. Seven per cent. is the rate. The market seems to be in the very throes of labor, threatening still more serious disturbance and developments. Rel

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

From the Turf, Field and Farm.]

UNDER THE SNOW.

BY LILA.

Under the snow, under the snow,
What beautiful summer-thoughts have come and go!
What whispers of flowers the frost laid low
Under the snow, under the snow!

Under the snow, under the snow
The pulse of the Winter is soft and slow,
Muffled so deep where the winds can not blow,
Under the snow, under the snow.

Under the snow, under the snow,
What hopes are pillowed its beauty below?
What hands are laid, though we cling to them so
Under the snow, under the snow?

Under the snow, under the snow,
The tears no leaper from weary eyes flow;
The heart's trust is hidden, and hushed its wild woe,
Under the snow, under the snow!

Under the snow, under the snow,
Friend meets with friend at last, foe meets with foe;
The wronged to be righted, and lost ones to know
The nudges watch over them, under the snow.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 21, 1867.

THE REPROOF.

Whisper it softly,
When nobody's near;
Let not those accents
Fall harsh on the ear.
She is a blossom
Too tender and frail
For the keen blast—
The pitiless gale.

Whisper it gently,
Twill not be no pain;
Gentle words rarely
Are spoken in vain;
Threats and reproaches
The stubborn may move—
Noble the counsel
Aided by love.

Whisper it kindly,
'Twill pay thee to know
Penitent tear drops
Down her cheeks flow.
Has she from virtue
Wandered astray?
Guide her feet gently,
Rough is the way.

She has no parent,
None of her kin;
Lead her from error,
Keep her from sin.
Does she lean on thee?
Cherish the trust;
God to the merciful
Ever is just.

THE PACIFIC.

The New Steamship Line to China and Japan—Our Trade with the Celestial Empire—Chinese Immigration—Commerce of San Francisco.

From the New York Tribune.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1, 1867.—The departure of the new steamship Colorado to-day for Yokohama and Hong Kong inaugurates a new era in the history of American commerce.

The "trade of the east," that prize which all commercial nations of modern times—the Portugese, the Spanish, the Genoese, the Dutch, and the English, have successively and vigorously contended for through three centuries, promises to fall at last to the great yankee nation. The military power of England in the last century opened intercourse with the East Indies, and up to this time she enjoys the fruits of that trade by a roundabout voyage. The trade of China and Japan has up to this time remained comparatively untouched. To effect this connection the United States government has wisely established a steam mail route between San Francisco and China. The original bill granted $500,000 for monthly trips, touching at the Sandwich Islands. The contract was taken by the Pacific mail steamship company, and the first steamer, the Golden City, arrived here to-day. Whether the Pacific mail company would be allowed by the government to leave the Sandwich Islands out of the proposed service has been a question of no ordinary moment here ever since the establishment of the line was first contemplated and the contract taken. While the great advantages of a direct communication between this port and Japan and China were everywhere admitted, it was equally desirable to secure a regular and speedy means of communication with the islands, the trade with which has been steadily on the increase for several years past. A line of fast-sailing packets, making the voyage to Honolulu in from twelve to fifteen days, has been doing a paying business for several years, bringing the products of that island, in the shape of sugar, molasses, coffee, and whale oil, and carrying to Honolulu in return assorted merchandise from San Francisco. Steam communication was established with the steamer Ajax in 1853, the trip of 2200 miles occupying from eight to twelve days; but the business not proving remunerative, she was withdrawn after making two trips. Since that time, the trade between this port and Honolulu has been carried on exclusively by sailing vessels, the difference in the rates of freight, $14 per ton, rendering all competition by steamship unprofitable. The trip to Honolulu of 2200 miles will thus be made a separate affair, the company's boats carrying passengers and mails through in about seven days.

The direct route between San Francisco and Yokohama is 4761 miles by the rhomb or great circle line; a divergence to Honolulu would require an extra distance on the voyage out of 747 miles, which would be increased on the home, or return trip, to 957 miles, involving a loss to the public on the round trip of 1704 miles. The time between San Francisco and Yokohama direct will be between seventeen and eighteen days. Whereas to touch at Honolulu, allowing one day in port, would require twenty-two to twenty-three days. More than all this, a steamer such as the Colorado cannot enter the port of Honolulu, without incurring great risk.

A GRAND CHINA MAIL DINNER was given at the Occidental hotel last night at which 250 merchants and invited guests were present. Gov. F. F. Low presided. Letters of congratulation were read from Maj Gen. Halleck and Admiral Thatcher, and speeches made by Gov. Low, ex-Gov. Stanford, A. A. Low of New York, and others. The Chinese mercantile interests in San Francisco were represented by Messrs. Fung Tang Quan and Yuen and Choy Chum Chew and a score of other merchants from the "flowery kingdom." The speeches of the celestial gentlemen in the English language were among the most interesting events of the evening's entertainment and elicited much applause.

The nature of the vast trade to be opened to American enterprise in these great empires is not generally known. It has been assumed that as the Chinese have for centuries unknown amply supplied their own wants and have made considerable progress in manufactures, that, therefore, they will buy but little of the United States; in short, that they want to dispose of their surplus tea and silk, but require little or nothing in exchange. This assumption is erroneous, and all arguments deducted or based thereon are, of course, equally false.

The facts in the case are briefly these: hard labor on the primitive individual hand system has always been and still continues to be the basis of Chinese manufacture of whatever kind or quality. This entire system is to be—indeed, already is to a very considerable extent—revolutionized, by the American system of improved machine labor. As regards the staple, cotton and cotton goods, the probable results of this communication stand out in colors that cannot be mistaken. The 400,000,000 of Chinese use, according to various estimates, from twenty to thirty yards of cotton per annum, or from eight to twelve thousand millions of yards per annum, equal to 13,000,000,000 of yards per annum of home-made goods. The greater part, indeed the whole of this enormous aggregate, can and will be supplied by American manufacturers. The proof is in fact: fifty years since, the United States and England imported nankeens from China. Soon after the war of 1855 British machine goods began to find their way to India; in 1820 England exported to India and China 1,000,000 yards of machine goods; in 1830, since the trade had grown to 1,048,000,000 yards. Up to that date, that is up to the outbreak of our rebellion, India bought of Great Britain in manufactured goods more cotton than she sold her in the raw state. Machinery and skilled labor revolutionized the whole character and course of trade between Great Britain and those countries. In 1865 we find the following published reports that the export from the British isles to India amounted to £16,412,000, of which nearly two-thirds (£10,019,091) was cotton goods. The same operation has commenced in regard to China. England sent thither, in 1860, 248,654,400 yards, valued at £5,177,043, while the value of all other articles sent thither reached only £1,671,181. The whole British trade with China, in 1860, was as follows:

	Imports.		Exports.	
Silk	£2,388,000	Cotton goods	£3,157,000	
Tea	6,001 000	Woolen goods	388,000	
Sundries	2,000 000	Sundries	4,230,000	
Total imports	£8,389,000	Total exports	£3,218 000	

The effect of the war in the United States was to change the cotton trade. England drawing raw cotton from China effected her exchanges with that country thus:

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Imp.
1859	9,270,000	5,220,000	4,050 000
1861	9,000 000	4,868 000	4,222,000
1862	12,167,000	3,167,000	9,000,000
1863	14,180,000	3,880 000	10,296,000
1864	15,07 000	4,711,000	10,362,000
1865	12,000,000	4,840,171	7,259,829

The excess of imports in the above table represents the supply of bills on London in the Chinese market above the legitimate demand of trade, and which sell cheap in consequence. The prices at which these bills are quoted accurately indicate, from time to time, the course of British trade with China. The uniform tea rate of these sterling bills, accompanied with that of New York, has attracted San Francisco treasure hither to buy them. The exports hence to China have been as follows:

	Treasure.	Produce, etc.	Total Exports.
1856	$1,165,656 18	$236,72	$1,241,615 18
1857	3,126,264 91	24,067	3,150,332 91
1858	3,12,,000 00	250,741	3,376,,00 00
1859	3,027,000 00	99,000	3,126,000 00
1860	4,000,000 00	172,941	4,172,941 00
1861	2,980,000 00	1,000,000	3,980,000 00
1862	4,271,000 00	1,250,000	5,521,000 00
1863	2,552,000 00	1,500,000	4,052,000 00
1864	6,241,000 00	1,500,000	7,741,000 00
1865	6,000,000 00	1,000,000	7,000,000 00

The exports of flour and grain have been as follows:

	Wheat. 100 lb sacks.	Barley. sacks.	Oats. sacks.	Flour. bbls.
1861	21,396	784	3,227	20,445
1862	21,093		2,209	17,178
1863	135,183		2,501	52,027
1864	147,256	200	4 408	84,979
1865	198,067	2,976	1,577	51,720
1866	203,764	2,9 4	2,768	106,980

Such, briefly, has been the development of this valuable and promising trade under limited means of communication. A glance at the figures is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the importance of fostering and building up this trade.

MEERSCHAUM.

What it is, Where it is Got and How it is Manufactured—A Recipe for Making Bogus Meerschaum.

The mineral meerschaum is well known to be a hydrated silicate of magnesia, with two equivalents of water. The variety most valued is compact, susceptible of being wrought and receiving a beautiful polish. It is almost exclusively employed for making tobacco pipes and pipe holders. A strange announcement has been put forth that it may be substituted for the subnitrate of bismuth in choleraic diseases. Deposits of meerschaum are very rare, which accounts for its high price. Some veins, however, are found in the Paris basin at Chenevieres, in the environs of Madrid, but these are of little value compared with the articles from Asia Minor, being too soft and fragile. The mining of meerschaum is carried on largely at Kiltchik, in Anatolia; the kind found there, though soft and greasy to the touch when fresh, becomes hard and white in the fire. Some obscurity exists still as to the mode of preparing the crude meerschaum, nevertheless it is known that the pipes made in Anatolia are molded. The crude earth is kneaded and pressed into molds, the article being then dried in the sun and hardened in the fire. It is then boiled in milk, dried anew and polished. The pipes thus molded on the spot are, however, little in demand, those wrought in Germany or Belgium being much more esteemed. The meerschaum which is to be exported is prepared in Konie, molded into blocks, dried and slightly baked. After cutting out, the manufacturers are in the habit of submitting the pipes to a preparation with wax, spermaceti and paraffine. The chips are powdered, formed into a paste with water, dried and hardened in the fire. The pipes made from this waste material are, however, of an inferior quality, the first baking to which the material was originally submitted, having produced slight frittage, which renders subsequent cohesion difficult to produce.

The manufacture of meerschaum artificially has been the object of many researches. The following method gives very good results when operated by an intelligent and skillful chemist. It is founded simply upon the double decomposition of soluble alkalide silicates by sulphate of magnesia. One pound avoirdupois of sulphate of magnesia is dissolved in about a quart of water. Two quarts of a solution of soluble silicate, of density 1.25, is poured into this, both liquids being about 1.70 degrees Fahrenheit. The product is a gelatinous precipitate, which is long washed, first with boiling, then with cold water, until all alkaline sulphate is removed, then poured into a stone or zinc trough and dried at a temperature of not over 1.00 fahrenheit. The mass thus produced is compact, friable and very similar in the natural mineral to soapstone, is susceptible of being manipulated and manufactured in the same way as the latter. For some years M. Wagner has obtained good results by a different method. He incorporates with one part of casine (?) six parts of calcined magnesia, and one part of oxyde of zinc. Upon drying this mixture there results a material of a lustrous whiteness, very hard, susceptible of being cut and polished, and which perfectly simulates the natural meerschaum.

THE DOG ON THE DOOR-STEPS.

From the New York World.]

There is in Philadelphia a very snug and most respectable private house, of which the proprietor is Mr. Peter Augustin. He, and his father before him, has always held a respectable social position, and followed a useful calling. Here, if a gentleman, or more than one, wishes to give a private dinner party, he can do it. Here bank directors and turnpike managers dine, and there is, or at least was supposed to be, over it all the shield of privacy which protects social intercourse. Last week a few gentlemen invited Mr. Buchanan, once president of the United States, to meet them at dinner in the most sociable and unceremonious sort of way, and he came, and doubtless the dinner was a good one, and all the better because it was not disfigured or interrupted by speeches or toasts, or anything of the kind. It was strictly a private entertainment. But now-a-days, especially in the city of Brotherly Love, there is no security. If people don't choose to dine at the league, they are not allowed to dine in peace anywhere. On this evening, it seems, Mr. John W. Forney, secretary of the senate, and editor of the *Press*, was in the city of his adoption. He was, that night, vagabond. He had been at the union league and found it dull—as who does not? and was wandering down Walnut street, when he espied the lights in Mr. Augustin's dining-room. "Surely," thought he, "loyalty is banqueting here, and where loyalty is, there I must be welcome. It is too soon to go to bed." He crossed the way and rang the bell, and, when Mr. Augustin appeared, he boldly asked who were the company up stairs, to which he said, the reply was given in a courteous but emphatic terms that it was none of business, and he turned away and sat, desperate and thirsty, on the lower step and wept. *Canis ululat acute.* He tried the bell again, and this time with better success, for a subordinate negro answered it, and gave Mr. Forney the names of the company and possibly a copy of the bill of fare, and perhaps some of the remnants of the feast; and, armed with this, he rushed down the street to the *Press* office, displaced his literary editor, who was preparing a Sunday article on the family relations of the royal family of Prussia or Saxe-Gotha, and wrote the following "decent" editorial for the delectation of the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia. We have no other comment to make on it than this, that we do not believe that there is another community which would tolerate such a social outrage, or such a fellow. In Philadelphia, Forney is a loyal gentleman!

THE SAINTS IN COUNCIL.

The event of a formal "state dinner" to ex-President Buchanan, by his disciples, at Augustin's, in this city, on Tuesday evening last, is not going unrecorded. The following persons composed the company: James Buchanan, Edward Ingersoll, Richard Vaux, J. B. Baker, (ex-collector), Henry M. Phillips, Dr. Evans, of West Chester, George Sharswood, T. Montgomery, Dr. Biddle, Mr. Savage, Dr. McCrae.

It would be hard to find a more complete representative body. It was the *creme de la creme* of the sympathizers. The exploit of Mr. Ingersoll at New York, where he insulted the government that protected him—the speeches of Mr. Vaux in ranting apology for the rebellion—the steady affection of Dr. Evans for the "lost cause"—are as well known as the obedient following of J. B.'s example by the other patrons of the feast. Though supper for seven is not what has been! Nothing to interfere with the flow of congenial feeling; no discordant voice of intrusive patriotism; no loud interation of offensive loyalty; no reminder of the death of slavery; no vulgar allusion to the death of the Confederacy. All above all, no "Lincoln hireling" in the shape of a union soldier. If the O. P. F. was not happy, it was his own fault. Nothing could have been more agreeable to him, save only the presence of such dear friends as banished Slidell, Mason, Breckinridge and Toombs. But who knows that the next banquet may not be given in their honor under the classic roof of Wheatland? Andrew Johnson is doing his work so well that we should not be surprised if Mons. Augustin is compelled to hire the Academy of Music when these illustrious brethren next assemble to do honor to his illustrious predecessor and himself.

This is an agreeable world, after all. If we would only bring ourselves to look at the objects that surround us in their true light, we should see beauty where before we beheld deformity, and listen to harmony where before we could hear nothing but discord. To be sure there is a great deal of anxiety and vexation to meet; we cannot expect to sail upon a summer sea forever; yet if we preserve a calm eye and a steady hand, we can so trim our sails and manage our helm as to avoid the quicksands, and weather the storms that threaten shipwreck. We are members of one great family; we are all traveling the same road, and shall arrive at the same goal. We breathe the free air, we are subject to the same bounty, and we shall lie down on the bosom of our common mother. It is not becoming, then, that brother should hate brother; it is not proper that friend should deceive friend; it is not right that neighbor should injure neighbor. We pity that man who can see humanity against his fellow; he loses half the enjoyment of life; he embitters his own existence. Let us tear from our eyes the colored medium that invests every object with the green hue of jealousy and suspicion; turn a deaf ear to the tale of scandal; breathe the spirit of charity from our lips; and from our hearts let the rich gushings of human kindness swell up as from a fountain—so the "golden age" will become no fiction, and the "island of the blessed" bloom in more than Hesperian beauty.

—At the great national skating tournament at the Central park, New York, Miss Getty Frothingham, of Rochester, N. Y., won the first prize and the champion medal.

BANKS AND BANKING INSURANCE AGENCIES

THE SAVINGS
BANK OF MEMPHIS,
Office, No. 294 Main Street.
M. J. WICKS, President.
W. C. McCLURE, Cashier.
feb7 3m

FRANKLIN
INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY,
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THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on this city and all principal points in this section. Remittances promptly attended to. (feb6 3m) F. M. CASH, Secretary.

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nov22 3m

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we offer INDUCEMENTS to have you
Call and Examine our Prices
which will be
Very Low for Cash,
or approved paper at thirty and sixty days.
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jan30 M 284 Main street.

INSURANCE AGENCIES

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD, CONN.
JANUARY 1, 1867.
ASSETS,
[AT MARKET VALUE]

Cash on hand, in Bank and with Agents	$ 491,590 20
United States Stocks	725,177 75
Real Estate, unencumbered	180,148 98
State Stocks	510,191 00
New York Bank Stocks	776,650 00
Hartford Bank Stocks	286,945 00
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks	141,5 0 00
Railroad Stocks, etc.,	190,909 50
Mortgage Bonds, City, County and Railroad	1,062,226 66
Total	$4,878,490 74

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and not due	$194,976 96
Net Assets, : : :	$4,083,123 78

Sworn to and subscribed, January 1, 1867.
Jan15 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.
WM. ORGILL, G. L. DENISON,
EDMUND ORGILL, A. S. McNEAR.
ORGILL BROS. & CO.,
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No. 284 Front Street,
Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

I TAKE this method of informing my friends and the public generally that I shall continue business at the old stand as above, continuing all operations in the strictly Cash basis, and endeavoring by close attention to the wants of customers, and furnishing goods at as reasonable rates as they can be bought in the market, to merit a continuance of the very liberal favors heretofore bestowed upon me. Strict attention will be paid to consignments, which are respectfully solicited.
WM. H. ANDREWS,
jan15 1m 284 Front Street.

Coal Oil and Soap!
50 BBLS. BEST COAL OIL just received.
100 boxes NX GERMAN SOAP.
200 " No. 1 RESIN
O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.,
Jan. 20, 1867—1w No. 40 Jefferson street.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
McBaneville Depot,
NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD
SESSION of 1867 opens March 6th. Course of Instruction
Classical, Mathematical and Commercial
Address COL. WM. BINGHAM.
jan15 1m

F. GLASSICK & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Guns and Pistols,
GUN IMPLEMENTS, MATERIALS
and Ammunition, Assorted Fishing Tackle and Limmerick Hooks.
Orders by mail promptly and faithfully filled. All repairing fully warranted.
No. 352 FRONT STREET,
dec6 3m MEMPHIS, TENN.

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER,
WHOLESALE
Grocers, Cotton Factors
And dealers in
Groceries, Liquors, Cigars and
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
No. 256 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
☞ Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton.
jan1 3m

Trustee's Sale
ON
Tuesday, March 5, 1867.
IN pursuance of a certain deed of trust, made and entered into by and between the Memphis Building and Loan Association, Andrew Mason grantor, A. Wright, Hezekiah Cobb Coleman agent, and M. Trice, and Luke W. Finley, trustee, duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 67, page 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, for the purposes in said deed mentioned, I will, on
Tuesday, March 5th, A. D., 1867,
in front of the Courthouse, Greenlaw block, Memphis, Tennessee, sell at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following property, to-wit: All the property conveyed to the undersigned in said deed, and especially to-wit: a certain tract of land, in said county and State, in Civil District of said county, beginning at a stake on the east side of College street, two (2) chains south of the point where Walker street would cross College street, if said street was on the map of the City of Memphis and its environs, by E. W. Tucker, thence east and parallel with Walker street, along the south line of lot No. one and a half acres, sold by A. J. Montgomery to the heir, Mr. Drane, seven chains and fifty links to a stake, the southeast corner of said Drane's lot, thence north two chains to a stake on the south line of Walker street, thence west with the south-line of Walker street, two chains and twenty-five links to a stake on the east line aforesaid corner of College street, thence south twenty acre tract of land sold to the said A. J. Montgomery by solomon Rozell, by deed of February 8th, 1844, recorded in the Register's office of said county and State, thence south with the east line of said twenty acre tract, four chains and ninety-seven links to a stake, thence west, one chain and seventy-five links to a stake, Mrs. Greene's northeast corner, thence south eight links to a stake, C. J. Devlin's northeast corner, thence west with the north line of said Devlin's lot, four chains and ninety-four links to a stake on the east line of College street, thence north with the east line of said College street, two chains and ninety-four links to the beginning containing 3 35-100 acres, as surveyed, and also one lot of ground in the town of Pontotoc, county of Pontotoc, State of Mississippi, containing about three (3) acres of ground, being all the real estate of said Montgomery, in said town, for a more particular a count or which, 2 and 2 acre lots, reference is made to said deed of trust. This believed to be good. Right of redemption waived. Convey only as trustee. Sale at 10 o'clock a. m.
LUKE W. FINLAY, Trustee.
feb1 tds

LANDRETH'S
WARRANTED GARDEN SEED!
CONSTANTLY arriving and for sale by
R. G. CRAIG & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Seed Store,
jan24 3m 379 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
WE wish to call the attention of the ice dealers in the South to the railroads and river to the fact that they can purchase their supply in the spring, which we are unloading from barges, at much less rates than at retail, after we have been to the expense of putting it in store. Apply to or address
BOHLEN, HUSE & CO.,
jan18 2w 260½ Main street.

DR. D. J. O'REILLY,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.,)
HAVING determined to locate permanently in this city, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Memphis. Office over Jehle's store, west side of Main street, No. 276½ between Madison and Court sts.
feb2 3m

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.
DIXON & PERCY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties.
dec15 1y

UNION TICKET OFFICE
No. 14 Jefferson Street.
MEMPHIS AND OHIO,
MOBILE AND OHIO, and
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILROADS.
THROUGH TICKETS FOR SALE
—AND—
BAGGAGE CHECKED
TO ALL POINTS IN THE
United States and Canadas,
LARNY HARMSTAD, Agent.
dec25 1m

MISCELLANEOUS

MILO HATCH, Twenty years Cash'r Mechanics' Bank, Augusta, Ga.
CHAS. H. PHELPS, Six years Agent and Cashier Southern Express Company.
HATCH & PHELPS, Bankers and Brokers, and General Purchasing Agents, and U. S. and Foreign Newspaper Advertising Agents. 19 Broad street, and 57 Exchange Place, New York.
REFERENCES—R. H. Lowry, Esq., President Bank of Republic, N. Y.; Josiah Oakes, Esq., V. Pres. Shoe and Leather Bank, N. Y.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq., at the Merchants' Bank, N. Y.; Sloane & Brooks, 122 Pearl st.; L. N. Yp Brodie & Peters, 122 Pearl street, N. Y.; D. D. S. Brown, Esq., Editor and Proprietor Rochester Democrat, Rochester, N. Y.; John L. Bunce, Esq., Pres't Phenix Bank, Hartford, Ct.; James Miles Esq., Pres't Exchange Bank, Hartford, Ct.; Francis Fellowes & Son, Attorneys at Law, Hartford, Ct.; D. A. Dwight & Co., Boston, Mass.; Calvin Taft, Esq., Worcester, Mass.; Thomas S. Metcalf, Esq., Augusta, Ga.; J. L. D. Davison, Esq., Augusta, Ga.; H. B. Plant, Esq., Pres't Southern Express Co.; R. B. Bullock, Esq., Supt Southern Ex. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Hulbert, Esq., Sup't Southern Ex. Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. Shuter, Esq., Sup't Southern Ex. Co., Memphis, Tenn.; A. E. Sumall, Esq., Sup't Southern Ex. Co., New Orleans; and Agents of Express Companies.
jan1 1m

STARCH GLOSS.
THE most economical article that can be used, costing only ABOUT ONE CENT to do the washing of a family.
Gives a fine, ivory-like polish to linen or muslin.
Effectually prevents the iron and dust from adhering to the cloth.
Makes old linen look like new.
Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, thereby saving time and labor in washing.
Warranted not to injure the clothes.
Twenty-five cents per cake. Liberal discount to the trade.

IMPERIAL BLUE,
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Soluble in hard as well as soft water.
Warranted not to streak the clothes.
Ten cents per box. Liberal discount to the trade.
Agents wanted everywhere to sell the above articles, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements.
Samples sent, postpaid, on receipt of above prices. Address,
NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO.,
jan1 1mdaw No 218 Fulton St., New York.

NOW READY.
The New Sabbath School Singing Book,
"THE GOLDEN PROMISE"
BY T. E. PERKINS,
Author of "The Sunday School Banner," "The New Shining Star," "The Psalm King," "The Sacred Lute," etc.
WE will send a specimen copy, postpaid, to any address, on receipt of twenty cents. "The Golden Promise" is as follows:
Single copies in paper covers.....$ 70
By the 100..... 25 00
Single copies in board covers..... 35
By the 100..... 30 00
Sabbath School Music Free Every Month.
We publish a New Song every month, and give it away. Send for a Circular to
BROWN & PERKINS,
jan1 1m-daw 420 Broome street, N. Y.

STALL'S UNRIVALLED
Piano and Furniture Polish.
JUST INTRODUCED, and being adopted by all leading houses in the manufacture of Pianos, Organs, Billiard Tables, Furniture, etc., etc. Every one who has a Piano should have a bottle of this Polish. Send for Circulars, and they will give full particulars and directions. It is put up in bottles at 50 cents and $1, and where half a dozen are ordered at once, we will forward, prepaid, by express. Applications for Territory and Agencies received by
BROWN & PERKINS,
General Agents for the United States,
jan1 1m-daw No. 420 Broome St., N. Y.

BROWN & PERKINS,
PUBLISHERS OF
SHEET MUSIC
AND MUSIC BOOKS.
WE would respectfully call the attention of Choir Leaders and Singing Schools to our establishment, where all kinds of Church Music, Glee and Anthem Books can be obtained on the most favorable terms.
The long experience of our Mr. Perkins in Musical Conventions, Choirs, Concerts and Singing Schools, enables him to give advice and information on all points of musical interest as to the selection of proper works of instruction, formation of Musical Schools—progress in musical studies, and items of general interest to composers, leaders, teachers and students.
Sheet Music furnished on the usual terms, with promptness and dispatch. Country orders solicited, and selections made for pupils, teachers, concerts, etc., etc., free.
NOW READY.

Will be True to Me	T. E. Perkins..30 cts.
The Orphan Wanderer	T. E. Perkins..30 cts.
Rose Bud	T. E. Perkins..30 cts.
Fairy of the Wildwood	H. A. Brown..30 cts.
Memory (for Parlor use)	H. A. Brown..30 cts.

Four for any of the above will be forwarded on receipt of one dollar. Send for a circular.
BROWN & PERKINS,
Jan1 1m-daw 420 Broome St., New York City.

BROWN & PERKINS'
Pianos for the People!
420 Broome St., New York.
WE would call the attention of the public to our elegant New Scale Pianos, in the following styles:
STYLE "A," 7 octave, Front large round corners, full carved case, quarter or full carved legs, straight bottom, bead moulding on plinth..... $450
STYLE "B," 7 octave, same as style A, with serpentine moulding on plinth, carved legs and fronts..... 500
STYLE "C," 7 octave, Front corners large round, serpentine bottom, mouldings same as style B, carved lyre and desk, fancy carved legs..... 520
STYLE "D," 7 octave, Front large round corners, finished case, full carved legs and plinth, serpentine bottom, carved lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit legs..... 600
The above styles are all finished in elegant Rosewood cases, and have the full iron frame, French action, harp pedal, overstrung scale, ivory keys and key fronts, and exceed in overstrung bass nearly all the 7¼ octave pianos now manufactured. They are unequalled in durability of tone, cannot be surpassed in any other country, and for finish, durability, purity and sweetness of tone, cannot be surpassed.
The four styles described above, embody all the essential changes in exterior finish of case, which are by manufacturers run up to 15 and 20 patterns.
We invite the attention of the public, of dealers and the profession to a full examination of the merits of our Pianos.
By avoiding the great expense attendant upon costly factories and expensive warerooms in the city, we are enabled to offer these Pianos at prices which defy competition, and we would call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
When references and testimonials are required by those about to purchase, instead of presenting a display of professional names, we refer to the parties to whom we have sold our Pianos. Their judgment as to the musical merits of our instruments as to thereof durability, touch, sweetness and power of tone, standing in tune, etc., based on actual experience, being of far more value than the unsupported opinion of the artist, however capable, who merely tries in a warerooom, instruments in perfect tune and order, which have just received the workmen's last finishing touches.
Our motto is, "Quick sales and small profits." Send for a circular to
BROWN & PERKINS,
jan1 1m-daw 420 Broome St., New York.

Improved Cotton Plantations
—IN—
Phillips County, Ark., For Sale
WE have several first-class improved plantations in Phillips County, near the city of Helena, which will be sold very low. Nearly all these places have good dwellings and other home appendages, and have gin houses, cotton presses, (nearly new,) and everything ready for cotton culture. These plantations, ranging from 200 acres to 3000 respectively, are offered at a bargain, bringing a bale of cotton to the acre. Apply to SALE & MACCABE,
Attorneys at Law and Real Estate Agts.,
nov11 Helena, Ark.

C. H. BRACKETT & CO.,
Crescent Livery Auction
—AND—
SALE STABLES
THE finest Harness Buggies and Carriages for hire.
Auction Sales Every Day at 10 O'clock.
Special attention paid to the unloading or Stock from Steamboats.
YARD ROOM furnished with or without feed.
oct23 tf BOB. CAYCE, Auctioneer

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.
THE partnership heretofore existing between Larry Harmstad, J. W. Jennings and Robert Gibson, under the name and style of LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., in the General Steamboat Agency and Wharfboat Business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Larry Harmstad and Robert Gibson, having purchased the interest of J. W. Jennings, will continue the business in the same style as heretofore, assuming all liabilities of the firm.
LARRY HARMSTAD,
J. W. JENNINGS,
ROBERT GIBSON.
Memphis, January 14, 1867. Jan15

S. O. & T. A. NELSON & CO.
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 8 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
and No. 135 Gravier Street,
oct1 NEW ORLEANS, LA

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,
WHOLESAL